HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIV NO. 273— BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1926 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in Possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1926			
26 Nov.	RAZMAK ..		10,602
27 ,,	RANCHI ..	MANTUA ..	10,902
4 Dec.	RAJPUTANA		16,568
11 ,,	RANCHI ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
18 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
25 ,,	RANCHI ..	MACEDONIA*..	11,089
1927			
1 Jan.	RANPURA ..		16,585
8 ,,	RANCHI ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
15 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
22 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,940
29 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
5 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,830
12 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
19 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
26 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
5 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	15,993
12 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
19 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 ,,	CHINA‖ ..		7,952
26 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
2 Apr.	NARKUNDA.x		16,227
9 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
16 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
30 ,,	MOOLTANx ..		20,847
7 May	RAWALPINDI		16,619
14 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA† ..	10,940
21 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
28 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have Limited accommodation for passengers from India

†Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

‡First Class Passengers only.

‖Extra Steamer at following reduced rates

x—1st Saloon to London £80, £70 & £60.
" to Marseilles £72, £62 & £56
*—2nd Saloon to London £54, & £52,
" to Marseilles £50 & £48,

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloo Return Ticket at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "KAISAR-I-HIND" on the 4th June 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 16th September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by sea	£105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train Across France in both directions	£120
To Marseilles and back	£100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
25th Nov.	MANDALA ..	8,246
16th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303
10th Mar. '27	DUMANA ..	8,127
24th ,,	MANDALA ..	8,246
14th April	MARGHA ..	8,258
5th May	DOMALA ..	8,441

On most of the P. and O. Mail Steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers cots for infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN & AUSTRALIA

1926		
23rd Nov.	NYANZA ..	China & Japan
	COMORIN ..	At Colombo for Australia.
15th Dec.	HOLLAND- ..	
	MARU ..	To Japan
21st Dec.	DEVANHA ..	China & Japan
	MOLDAVIA ..	At Colombo for Australia.
4th Jan. '27	DELTA ..	China & Japan.
	NALDERA ..	At Colombo for Australia.
18th ,,	NELLORE ..	China & Japan
	CHITRAL ..	At Colombo for Australia.
1st Feb.	NYANZA ..	China & Japan
	NARKUNDA ..	At Colombo for Australia.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave
TOTTORI MARU	5973	19 Nov.	28 Nov.
*AWA MARU	6028	29 Nov.	1 Dec.
TOKUSHIMA M	5976	16 Dec.	30 Dec.
MOJI MARU	3757	21 Dec.	4 Jan.
SADO MARU	5898	29 Dec.	12 Jan.

* Passenger Steamers.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusen."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar,
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo,
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Cast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1926.		
17th Nov.	BANKURA ..	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf.
19th ,,	VASNA ..	Busreh via Karachi
20th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports.
22nd ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports
24th ,,	KARAPARA ..	East & S. Africa.

There will be Sailings for Karachi on Mondays Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

EYE TROUBLES.

of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 Drams Rs. 4. Ask free particulars to:—
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel: "Ulcer," Kandi.
Agent: A. T. GIDVANI 2 Gungoo St. KARACHI.

BANKING

Bank of India, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 78,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2 per cent. per annum from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Reserved Fund upto 30-6-26	25,50,000
Capital Paid up upto 30-6-26 ...	30,92,651

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

		Rs.
Abohar	Hyderabad	Montegomery
Allahabad	(Sind)	Okara (Dist.
Amritsar	Jullundur	Montgomery)
Amballa City	Jaranwalla	Peshawar City
Amballa Cant.	Jammu	Peshawar Cant.
Bombay	Jhelum City	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhang	Quetta
Calcutta	(Maghiana)	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Karachi	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Lyallapur	Simla
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hafizabad	Meerut City	
Hoshiarpur	Multan City	

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS:—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SHIV DATTA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Eastern Bank, Ltd

(Incorporated in England)

HEAD OFFICE:
2 & 3, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.3
BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Karachi
Bahrein	Kirkuk
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	
Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£ 360,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Capt. R. E. Sassoon, M.C.
BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.

BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

When You Spend so much for
Your Clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO
MERCHANT TAILORS.
PRINCESS STREET . BOMBAY

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,532
Second	1920	Rs 27,737
Third	1923	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars pleas apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

GET YOUR CLOTHES

MADE AT

E. I. DALVI'S

High class materials, perfect fit & smart finish. Rates very moderate. Satisfaction guaranteed. Gentlemen's Suits, Long Coats, Trousers, Sherwanis, Shirts, Sleeping Suits &c., all beautifully cut by our Experienced Master Cutter who has served in big European firms. Everything in the Outfitting line, bows, ties, collars, hats, handkerchiefs, socks, latest designs. Also Waterproofs, Umbrellas, Suit cases, Brief Bags, Holdalls &c.

Call at our shop to-day or drop us a card.

E. I. DALVI & Co.
67, ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

THE TRUMPET CALL

Many have SAVED THEIR LIVES by going through our

KAMSHASTRA

OF 150 PAGES.

It will bring you to light those Hygienic principles on which depend Health, Wealth and Prosperity.
It is sent FREE of ALL COSTS on writing to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy.
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

INSURANCE

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE:— 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA

BONUS TO POLICY HOLDERS.

In the Valuation as at 31st December 1925 a comparison of Assets with Liabilities shows a

Surplus of Rs. 8,40,044

enabling Bonuses to be paid at the following rates in respect of the past four years:—

Rs. 15 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Whole Life Assurance Policies.
Rs. 10 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Endowment Assurance Policies.

Provision has been made for *Interim Bonuses.*

PRESENT POSITION OF THE COMPANY.

LIFE FUNDS
at the end of 1925—Rs. 82,70,393. Premium Income for 1925 Rs. 16,46,090.

Rate of Interest earned on mean Fund of 1925 .. ..Rs. 6-10-6 % net
Rate anticipated in the Valuation calculation .. .. ..Rs. 4- 0-0 % net.

Difference being Interest profit .. .. .. Rs. 2-10-6 % net.

Low Premiums. Prompt Claim Settlements. Undoubted Security.

APPLY TO:—BRANCH SECRETARY, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

INSURE WITH:—
THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.,

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.

No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age. Security. Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES. INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference of premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to:—

Messrs. ADHEKARI DEENDOYAL & Co., Opp. Gohal Bungalow, Afzalgunj Road, Hyderabad (Deccan.)

P. C. RAY, M.A., B.L. Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., Calcutta.
A. C. PARIKH, 375, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4 (Bombay Chief Agent.)

Great Eastern Life Assurance COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS)

ESTABLISHED IN 1908

RECORD OF PROGRESS.

		1915	1925
Insurance in force	Rs.	1,18,64,148	Rs. 3,63,38,774
Assets	Rs.	21,25,410	Rs. 1,14,15,994
New Business ..	Rs.	25,18,246	Rs. 97,50,938

Big Bonuses, Funds invested in India.

AGENTS WANTED

For Particulars Write to
BRANCH MANAGER,
50-52, Churchgate St., Fort, BOMBAY

RAO BAHADUR ANANT SHIWAJI DESAI, TOPIWALLA

MOTIBAZAR, BOMBAY 2.

TELEGRAMS: ALUMINIUM, BOMBAY. REGISTERED A.S.D. TRADE MARK TELEPHONE: 25831.

The Leading Firm for LION BRAND ALUMINIUM and SUPERIOR GERMAN SILVER WARES of all sizes and descriptions, aluminium circles and German Silver wire and sheets.

The Oldest Dealers in CAPS OF ALL KINDS and embroidered satin and velvet and other fancy clothes for Children.

Sole Agents for THE WORLD-FAMOUS RAJA-RAVI-VARMA PICTURES and Dealers in pictures frames and other accessories.

The Cheapest Place for Satin, Brockade, Cotton and Silk Velvet and Velvetine, Mohair plush, Seal Skin plush, broad Cloth, Melton, etc.

BUSINESS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. TERMS CASH OR V.P.P.
CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates :—

HALF ANNA
PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words : Apply Box No.———Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows :—Box Number——— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE of the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE." Only those who are prepared to keep security deposit need apply for agency terms to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
A

WANTED—A qualified NURSE and MIDWIFE. Apply with testimonials, stating age, nationality, previous experience and lowest salary expected. No private practice allowed. Quarters free. DEWAN, Dharampur State.
A 27645

WANTED—AGENTS, throughout India. Pay Rs. 50, Commission and Travelling allowance. Lucrative business. For terms send anna stamp. NOVELTY TRADING COMPANY, Bukharapole, Sarangpur, Ahmedabad.
A R3893

WANTED—AN INDIAN LADY COMPANION to a Hindu Nobleman's wife near Agra. Salary with free furnished quarters and food Rs. 35 per month. Apply with full particulars and qualifications. Apply Box No. 1856, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R27663

WANTED—ACTIVE and ENERGETIC SALESMAN STATION and COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS to push sale throughout India, Ceylon and Burma of our most durable and fancy Silk Gala, Tussar, Karandi and Woollen Cloth and Hosiery Banyan, Muffler, Frocks, Ties, Lady Coats, etc., on Liberal Commission. Cash security essential. Apply stating previous experience to:—H. R. & R. RAIS CO., Ludhiana.
T R3925

WANTED—STUDENTS to take advantage of our unique and Most Rapid POSTAL Course in SLOAN-DUPLOYAN Shorthand. Only 12 Easy Lessons. Success guaranteed. English Degrees and Diplomas are awarded. Latest Speed Record 309 words in one minute. SLOAN-DUPLOYAN Shorthand books always in stock. Full particulars FREE from Sole Headquarters in India.—THE INDIAN CORRESPONDENCE COLLEGE, BATALA (Punjab).
A R3902

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle"
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL.

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-Keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal, opposite Thakkers, near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay, Managing Proprietor B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B. Concession given to poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for ladies. Our Typewriters are new.

ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA courses by post, Tuition free. Exam. in June. Apply prospectus. C. C. EDUCATION, P. O. Junnar, POONA.
M R3593

CROWN TYPEWRITER CO.—Guarantee thorough Training in Shorthand and Typewriting. Fees moderate. Individual Tuition. Apply at 259, Hornby Road, opp. Lloyds Bank.
M R3343

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

KASHMIR 11 lb. Fresh thin skin WALNUTS, choicest dessert apples Hazelnuts Rs. 5-8 each, 11 lb. Fresh thin skin ALMONDS, dried sweet APRICOTS, RAISINS, CURRANTS, FIGS, Rs. 13 each, 5½lb. tin PURE HONEY, Rs. 8. Prices Postage included. List on application. DAR BROS., Srinagar, KASHMIR.
F R3389

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

J. B. L. CASCADE. Price Greatly Reduced, now Rs. 45. Send for one and get health for your family. MADON'S HEALTH DEPOT, 249, Hornby Road.
T R3931

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

FOR SALE—English DOUBLE LEATHER BELTINGS, 9" quite new. Price 1/8 per lb. Apply to F. M. AMIJI, Dhanji Street, Pydhoni.
TT R3934

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—New Yost No. 20. Foolscap or Brief Size, Rs. 200; Oliver 3, Rs. 60, Brief 70, Empire 1, Rs. 75. Remington 10, Rs. 125 to 200. Brief Rs. 140 to 200; Guierati Rem. 120, Mahrati 125, Visible Rs. 190; Corona 3, Rs. 85 to 125. Rem. Portable. Rs. 145. Corona, Improved, New, 195. Corona Four, Rs. 225. NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, opposite Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 21223
N WS

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 6-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th & subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that as required by Section 216 (2) of the Indian Companies Act 1913, a GENERAL MEETING of the Western India Chemical Works, Limited, (In voluntary Liquidation) will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on Monday, the 29th day of November, 1926, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of laying before the Meeting a statement in the prescribed form containing the prescribed parts with respect to the proceedings in and the position of the liquidation.

B. K. S. AIYAR,
J. L. MEHTA.
Joint-Liquidators.
27669

ADJOURNMENT OF V CRIMINAL SESSIONS, 1926.

THE V. CRIMINAL SESSIONS of 1926, notified to commence on 17th November, 1926, have been adjourned to Monday, 22nd November, 1926, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon (S. T.), on which day Special and Common Jurors, who have been summoned for the ensuing Sessions will please attend.

SALEBHOY K. BARODAWALLA,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 16th November, 1926. 27670

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN CO.'S ACT VII OF 1913.

and

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN NEWSPAPER CO., LTD.

(In Voluntary Liquidation).

AT an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the abovenamed Company; duly convened and held at 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, on the 15th day of November, 1926, the following Resolutions were passed as Extraordinary Resolutions.

"That that Company cannot by reason of its liabilities continue its business and that it be wound up voluntarily."

"That Mr. Bharat K. S. Aiyar of Messrs. K. S. Aiyar and Co., Auditors, be appointed Liquidator for the purpose of winding up the affairs of the Company and distributing the assets if any of the Company."

For The Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd.,
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)
VITHALDAS D. GOVINDJEE,
Chairman.
Bombay, 16th November, 1926.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a meeting of the creditors of the above Company will be held as required by Section 209 of the Indian Companies Act, at 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, at 2 p.m. (S. T.) on THURSDAY, the 9th December, 1926.

B. K. S. AIYAR,
Liquidator.
Bombay, 16th November, 1926.

NOTICE.

THE TRUSTEES of the DEBENTURE HOLDERS of the INDIAN NEWSPAPER CO., LTD., have from this day transferred on completion of the sale to the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., the entire assets and good-will of the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd. Henceforward the paper will be conducted by the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., at the same premises, at Medows Street.

The Receiver on behalf of the Trustees of the Indian News Paper Co., will continue to do his business in the same premises for the purpose of making the necessary recoveries, etc.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD.

NOTICE

NELSON WATCH CO.
107, Apollo Street, Bombay.

BEG to announce to watch loving public that very shortly they will lay first grade watches at popular prices. 27661

AMRITH MAHAL DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION, Dated, Mysore, the 19th October 1926.

THE ANNUAL AUCTION SALE of the Amrith Mahal Cattle will be held at the following centres on dates, noted from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. as may suit the public.

No.	SALE CENTRES	DATES.
1.	Dudda (Hassan Taluk) ..	22nd, 23rd & 24th Nov. '26.
2.	Iyyanahalli ..	26th & 27th ,, '26
3.	Holalkere ..	6th & 7th Dec. '26
4.	Chickjajur (Holalkere Taluk) ..	10th & 11th ,, '26.
5.	Sulekere (Channagiri Taluk)..	27th & 28th ,, '26.
6.	Hassan Town ..	3rd to 5th Jan. '27.

CONDITIONS.

I. The sale shall be knocked down in favour of the person who offers the highest bid provided the Superintendent does not consider it unreasonably low. As soon as the sale is concluded, the purchaser shall pay 25 per cent of the sale amount and furnish suitable security for the balance. The balance shall be paid by him within a week from the date of sale, failing which, the animal shall be resold at the risk of the original purchaser. Any loss that may accrue on such resale shall be recoverable from him as arrears of Land Revenue but he shall not be entitled to participate in the event of any profits. The animal till then will be retained by the Department at the risk of the purchaser.

II. Persons whose solvency is considered to be doubtful may be required by the Superintendent, at his discretion, to deposit from Rs. 10/ to Rs. 25/- so as to ensure his bona fides at the time of bidding.

III. Withdrawal or takrar of any kind will not be considered once the bid is offered in open sale and concluded, and the final record of the sale in the Register, and signing thereof by the purchaser (which is compulsory) or in case the party refuse to sign, a note to this effect by the Superintendent shall be tantamount to acceptance of all liabilities imposed in Sale conditions.

(Sd.) A. A. MONTEIRO.
Lieut.,
Ag. Superintendent,
Amrith Mahal Department.
27665

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of HARI VIRA late a shoemaker of Kolia in Kathiawar Hindu Inhabitant ..... Deceased.

DAYAL HARI, a shoemaker, son of the abovenamed deceased, temporarily residing at Ramwadi Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings. if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this twenty-eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, and in the seventeenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

The 28th day of October, 1926.

DAYAL HARI,
The Petitioner-in-Person.
27672

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT

AUCTION SALE OF INTESTATE AND UNCLAIMED PROPERTIES.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on SATURDAY, the 20th inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Police Commissioner's Office opposite Arthur Crawford Market, sell by Public Auction all the intestate and unclaimed properties such as new and old clothes, utensils, jewellery, etc., etc.

The above will be on view on the sale day Cash will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES, SITUATE AT CAVEL STREET, VILLE PARLE AND JAM KHAMBALIA, JAMNAGAR.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos Esquire, the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1913 of 1926 (Vallabhdas vs. Karsondas), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on the days hereunder mentioned sell by Public Auction the following properties:—

(LOT NO. 1):—On MONDAY, the 6th proximo at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

All that piece of pension and tax tenure (but now redeemed) land with the messuages tenements, or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate at Cavel Street, Kalbadevi Road admeasuring about 131 square yards bearing Collector's old No. 246 new No. 1796 old Survey No. 256 new Survey No. 233 and Cadastral No. 1935 of Bhuleswar division and assessed by the municipality under C Ward, No. 3723, Street Nos. 120, 122, 124 and are bounded on the each by Cavel street on the west by the open land belonging to Lady of Hope Church on the north by the open land belonging to Raghowjee Govindjee and on the south by a passage leading to the land of Lady of Hope Church.

(LOT NO. 2).—On TUESDAY, the 7th proximo at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at our rooms.

All those pieces of agricultural land admeasuring about 5866 square yards situate at the village of Ville Parle, sub-district Bandra, (Taluka South Salsette) and bearing entry Nos. 671, 675, 690, 608 Survey Nos. 42, 43, Plot Nos. 2, 5/2, 18/3, 1 and assessment to be paid Rs. 3-10-9 and bounded on the north by the land of P. M. Bantia on the east and south by the land of Minguel Dunia Bantia and on the west by the land of Namdar Irani.

(LOT NO. 3).—All that piece of land or ground with the messuage, tenement dwelling house with one storey standing thereon situate at Puncha Hatdi Chowk in Jam Khambalia in Jamnagar and bounded on the east by the property of Gopaljee Valji Dharamsi, on the west by public road on the north by the property of Bhanjee Govindjee Madhavjee and on the south by the property of Mulji Nensey.

(LOT NO. 4).—All that piece of vacant land or ground with the messuage, tenement of dwelling house of only ground floor (now in dilapidated condition) and situate at Puncha Hatdi Chowk in Dabi Kani Faliu in Jamnagar and bounded on the east by a public road on the south by the property known as Dabi Kani's house on the north by a private lane and on the west by vacant land.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Malvi Mody Ranchoddas and Co., attorneys for the receiver or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,

BANKING

Bank of Baroda Ltd

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Reserved Fund ..... Rs. 22,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mestalia, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalol and Kadi.
DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A. LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A. (Agent).
The Maharaja Mills Co. Ltd., Baroda).
Anant Narayan Datar, Esq., B.A., LL.B., A.M. (Colmb.) Sar Subha Baroda State).
Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desaibhai Desai (High Court Pleader, Ahmedabad).
Mr. G. K. Ambegaonker, B.A., Chief Acctt and Auditor Khangi Dept., Baroda State.
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons Ltd., Bombay).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

(REGISTERED IN LONDON).
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... ,, 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... ,, 89,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA
BRANCHES:

Alexandria		
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Kobe	Seattle
Buenos Aires	London	San Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Samarang
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Singapore
Darien	Nagasaki	Shimonoseki
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO,
Manager.

Hornby Road, Bombay,
Post Box No. 207.

IMITATION—

is whatever form is the best proof of the REAL WORTH of the imitated article or service. We have been the pioneers in selling reliable wrist watches at very low prices. See the number that are following us now! But our Prices, our Quality, our Service are still hard to beat!

These Swiss 14 kt. real Gold Wrist Watches of Lever movement 15 jewels for Rs. 25 and 18 kt. for Rs. 30 with beautiful moire strap free!

3 years Guarantee.
Durable, Smart, Reliable.

WILSON WATCH COMPANY
Empire Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.
Send for Catalogue.

AMUSEMENTS

THE PERFECT DUO
BEBE DANIELS
AND
NORMAN KERRY
IN
A Drama of part time marriage. It tells what rights a wife ought to have and then shows what she gets
"DARING YOUTH"
6 Reels
The funniest, speediest show in town. Nothing but stars in it—nothing but the best in entertainment.
"A SAILOR PAPA"
7 Reels (Glen Tryon)
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
TIME :— 6, 8 and 10 p. m.
PATHE CINEMA,
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

GLOBE CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD,
TIME AS USUAL
POPULAR PRICES
Record Breaking Run.
This Week—Second Week.
The mightiest Motion picture ever produced—
"MACISTE
IN THE LIONS' CAGE"
Circus are like the wonders of the ARABIAN NIGHTS—Italian trapeze Gymnasts
Also one Reel Pathe Comedy.
"JUST—A—MINUTE"
NEXT SATURDAY,
"MACISTE against the SHEIK"

OWING TO PUBLIC DEMAND
IMPERIAL
CINEMA (LAMINGTON ROAD)
CONTINUES
FOR THIRD WEEK
KOHINOOR FILM COMPANY'S MASTER PICTURE
THE TYPIST GIRL
OR
WHY I BECAME A CHRISTIAN
PLEASE NOTE:—Thousands returned disappointed last time owing to want of accommodation and you should not miss this chance or you will repent.
Daily Four (4) Shows
AT 5—7—9 and 11 P. M.
EXTRA SHOWS ON
Saturday, Sunday & Bank Holidays at 3 P.M

PARMANANDDAS JIVANDAS HINDU GYMKHANA.

Accommodation will be provided for members of the Gymkhana and others to witness the M.C.C. Matches from the 30th November to 18th December 1926 both days inclusive. Admission Tickets can be had ON CASH PAYMENT only from the undersigned at the office at the following rates, on and from the 16th November 1926 between 8 to 9 A.M. and 5 to 8 P.M.

GENTLEMEN

Class	Rows No.	SEASON TICKETS Members	SEASON TICKETS Non-Members
1st	1 and 2	Rs. 25-0	Rs. 30-0
2nd	3, 4 and 5	,, 1-0	,, 20-0
3rd	Remaining	,, 7-8	,, 12-8
		DAILY TICKETS.	
1st	1 and 2	Rs. 4-0	Rs. 5-0
2nd	3, 4 and 5	,, 2-0	,, 3-0
3rd	Remaining	,, 1-8	,, 2-0

All Seats are Reserved Seats.
LADIES.
Special separate Reserved 1st Class accommodation available for ladies at the following rates.
Season Ticket Rs. 10. Daily Ticket Rs. 2.
Member's Children will be charged at the same Rate as Members.

P. R. DALVIE,
D. S. KALEWAR
Bombay, 6th November, 1926. *Jt. Hon. Secretaries.*

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on 11 April, 2017

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

AMERICANS:--Spot improved 10 points futures closed irregular 8 points higher to 6 points lower--quiet but steady---

LOCAL:---Close!---

November 15.

Private Cables:—

New York:—October 13.32—.06, May Highest 13.07 (1.51 p.m.) Lowest 12.92 (10.14 a.m.)

Liverpool:—There are indications of buying around present level satisfied. Outlook hanging upon extent of buying year ahead: Speculators, Spinners, Farmers, Banks are long. Settlement of strike discounted. Do not trust the market sufficiently to buy.

Liverpool:—Decline caused by heavy selling against actual. Steady at the decline, very few outside buying orders. Expect a quiet market for a few days without much change.

AMERICANS.

Bombay, Nov. 16.

Yesterday New York market opened at 4 points lower on easier reports of Liverpool market but improved in the late trading on scattered buying for near months prices showing a rise of about 11 points, but closed easy at an advance of 1 to 8 points on some realizing. Distants were not in request and closed at a decline of 6 points.

Liverpool market opened as anticipated at a decline of 8 points but prices gradually kept on giving way till the close and the market finally closed at a decline of 12 to 14 points. There was pronounced absence of buying orders in spite of the end of the Coal Strike.

As anticipated in our previous reports, it appears that now the market acts heavy and the impressive buying which continued heretofor, appears gradually lessening. It is probable that there exists a heavy long interest and should some unfavourable development come in sight, we are afraid weak holders might liquidate causing a further new low level in the prices of Cotton. In the near future there are few chances of any marked movement but certainly the situation does need caution.

LOCAL MARKET.

The Bombay Cotton Market is closed today both for ready and forward business on account of Kartiki Ekadashi holiday.

LOCAL COTTON STATISTICS.

Bombay, Nov. 16.

	Bales.
Khandesh	320
Central India	5
Barsi	101
Berar	12
Central Provinces	5
N. W. Provinces	649
Rajputana	8
Americans	320
Egyptians & Africans	114
Total for 2 days	1534

	Bales.
Since the beginning of the season	86037
Last year same period	178098
Exports yesterday	3116
Exports total this year	102286
Last year same period	151343

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Nov. 16.

Receipts of various products into Bombay up to noon on Monday, the 15th November, 1926:—

Khandeish	320	bales.
Central India	5	,,
Barsi/Nugger	101	,,
Berar	12	,,
Central Provinces	5	,,
N. W. Provinces	649	,,
Rajputana	8	,,
Americans	320	,,
East Africans	114	,,
Cotton	1,534	,,
Wheat	1,334	Cwts
Linseed	2,283	,,
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	78	,,
Gingellyseed	3,188	,,
Poppyseed	40	,,
Groundnuts	9,304	,,
Castorseed	1,580	,,
Rice	2,377	,,
Cottonseed	2,643	,,
Mowraseed	74	,,
Gram	1,329	,,
Joowar	383	,,
Barley	110	,,
Bajree	2,230	,,
Coal	3,867	tons

LINSEED AND WHEAT MARKET.

Bombay, Nov. 16.

In anticipation of a bullish report of the La Plata linseed crop, our market opened steady with pronounced buying and prices kept on steadily attaining higher level till May was quoted Rs. 10/1/6. This improved level induced a little profit-taking just before the close and prices registered a small decline. The tone of the market seems healthy but more depends upon the foreign reports.

Linseed May Rs. 10/1/0.

The Wheat Market was rather steady with little more enquiry. Though the volume of the business was not much, still the sellers were cautious and prices closed unchanged as under:—

January delivery	Rs. 8-9-9
May delivery	,, 7-7-9

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce:—

Bombay, Nov. 16, 6-30 p.m.

	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
READY:—		
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	53 0 0	8 0 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	54 0 0	8 0 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	55 0 0	8 3 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 0 0	10 4 0
Linseed Brown Bold	9 13 0	10 5 0
Linseed Brown Thin	9 8 0	9 14 0
Poppyseed, White	14 0 0	14 10 0
Groundnu's	64 0 0	13 2 0
Mowraseed	7 0 0	7 6 0
Castorseed	44 0 0	9 2 0

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bombay, Nov. 16

The Bombay Stock Exchange was closed to-day being the inward payment day of the Murat Settlement.

GOLD MARKET.

Bombay, Nov. 16.

The London quotations were unchanged and our market closed steady.

	Rs. a. p.
Ready	21 9 3
Kartak	21 9 3
Magsar	21 9 3

SILVER MARKET.

Bombay, Nov. 16.

In spite of weaker London advices, our market opened steady and with buyers fluctuated between Rs. 59/13/0 and Rs. 60 2/0 for Kartak delivery. The recent wide fluctuations have decreased the volume of the business and more or less it is left now to professional operators. Magsar delivery is quoted at a discount of Rs. 2 but the buyers are not attracted as the present steadiness in our market is more due to speculative elements rather than fundamental causes. The market at the close was quiet but steady with few sellers and the prices are quoted as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
Ready	60 2 0
Kartak	60 1 0
Magsar	58 1 0
Double option premium:—	
Kartak	0 14 0
Magsar	2 11 0

LONDON METAL.

London, Nov. 15.

	£
Copper English Best Selected	64
Copper Braziers	73
Yellow Metal	68
Spelter, Hard	29 3/4
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge	17 5/8
Tin Block	309 1/2

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Nov. 15.

Rozario Santa Fe per 62½ lb.—

Jan/Feb. shipment value 54/9.

Market:—Inactive with prices favouring buyers.

Wheat, Australian:—

Jan/Feb. shipment value 56/3.

Market.—Inactive with prices favouring buyers.

Wheat, Choice White Karachi:—

Nov/Dec. shipment offered 58/6.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Nov. 15.

Silver:—China selling. Bazars bought and sold. Business small.

Spot	25 1/4—3/16
Forward	25 1/16—1/8

LONDON GOLD.

London, Nov. 15.

Bar Gold Fine, per oz. £4/4/11½.

London, Nov. 15.

Interest Day to Day Loans 3 3/4 p.c.

Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 4 p.c.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Nov. 15.

Bank Bills, 3 months 4 3/4 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months 4 7/8 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 5 1/4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5 3/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Nov. 15.

T T Berlin on London 20.42 1/2.

T T Amsterdam on London 12.12-5/8 plus 1/8.

T T Brussels on London 34.84 —.01

T T Madrid on London 32.04 plus .05

T T Milan on London 117.92 plus 42

T T Berne on London 25.15.

T T Paris on London 145.00 —2.40

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Nov. 15.

	£
Chartered Bank of I.A. & C.	20 1/8
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Registered)	118 1/2
P & O Banking Corporation	11
National Bank	447 3/4
Eastern Bank	6 1/4
Funding Loan 4 per cent	84 7/8
Conversion Loan	74 3/4
Indian Loan 5½ per cent	102 1/2
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent	57
Indian Stock 3½ per cent Sterling Loan	70+1/4
Government Securities 3 p.c.	59 3/4+1/8
Consols	54 5/8
War Loan 5 per cent	99 7/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	92

LINSEED.

London, Nov. 15.

Linseed Calcutta, ton:—

Nov/Dec. shipment value £17/5/0.

April/May shipment nominal £16/10/0.

Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f., ton.—

Nov/Dec. shipment paid £15 3/4.

Jan/Feb. shipment Hull paid £15 1/16.

Market:—Firm.

Linseed, Bombay, ton:—

Nov/Dec. shipment nominal £18 3/8.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Nov. 15.

Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt:—

Dec. delivery paid & buyers 30/6.

Jan/April delivery buyers 30/6.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Nov. 15.

Demand Bills 484.75 plus .13

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Nov.15.

	To-day's price.
December	12.56+.08
January	12.63+.06
March	12.80+.03
May	13.01+.05
July	13.21+.01
Middling Spot	13.00+.10

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Nov. 15.

	To-day's. Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	96,000+26,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	26,000+7 000
Day's Exports to the Continent	14,000+54,000

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Nov. 15.

	To-day' price.
January	12.63
March	12.76
Middling Spot	12.61

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 15

	To-day's sales. Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	8,000+4,000
Sales on Speculation	300+200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	nil.

New York 10-55 a.m.—

(As known in Liverpool at closing time)

	To-day' price
January	12.55+.02
March	12.76
May	12.96—.03

New York, Noon Call.—

January	12.60+.07
March	12.79+.02
May	13.01+.01

New Orleans. 10-45 a.m.—

January	12.59+.04
March	12.72—.01

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 15

Scinde, Good	4.80—.10
Scinde, Fully Good	5.10—.10
Scinde, Fine	5.40—.10
Bengal, Good	4.90—.10
Bengal, Fully Good	5.20—.10
Bengal, Fine	5.50—.10
Oomra, Good	5.65—.10
Oomra, Fully Good	5.95—10
Oomra, Fine	6.25—.10
Broach, Good	5.50—.10
Broach, Fully Good	5.90—10
Broach, Fine	6.30—.10

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 15

	To-day's Opening	To-day's. Closing.
November		6.72—.14
December		6.72—.14
January	6.82	6.78—.14
Femruary	6.90	6.85—.13
March	6.90	6.85—.13
April		6.87—.13
May	6.99	6.95—.13
June		6.98—.12
July	7.08	7.04—.12
August		7.07—.12
September		7.10—.12
October	7.16	7.12—.12
November		7.12—.12
Middling Spot		6.98—.08

EGYPTIAN COTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 15

	To-day's Opening	To-day's. Closing.
November		13.41—.07
December		13.31—.11
January	13.25	13.14—.11
February		13.11—.11
March		13.05—.12
April		13.03—.12
May		13.00—.12
June		12.97—.12
July		12.96—.11
August		12.94—.11
September		13.04—.11
October		13.19—.11
November		13.21—.11
Sakellaridis, F. G. F. Spot.		15.00—.15

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Nov. 15.

To-day's price.

Cottonseed, Bombay:—

Shipment Nominal Nov/Dec. £17-7/8.

Shipment Nominal Dev/Jan. £7-3/4.

Castorseed, Bombay:—

Shipment Nominal Nov/Dec. £16-3/4.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Real Bold, ton:—

Shipment Nominal Nov/Dec. £17-7/8.

Rapeseed, Toria:—

Shipment Sellers Nov/Dec. £19-3/8.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 16.

B. C. RATE—

Bank's selling T T 1/5 25/32.

Bank's selling D D 1/5 13/16.

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T 1/5 13/16.

Bank's selling D D 1/5 27/32.

Bank's buying M/st D A 1/6 5/32.

Bank's buying T T 1/5 7/8.

Bank's buying D D 1/5 29/32.

PARIS—

Bank's selling D D Frcs. 1007.

Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 1150.

Bank's buying D D Frcs. 1135.

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T Rsi. 136 1/4.

Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 132 1/2.

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 134 1/2.

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 168 3/4.

SINGAPORE

Bank's selling D D Rs. 157 3/4.

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 277 3/4.

CROSS RATES—

London—New York dDl. 4.85 1/8.

London—Paris Frcs. 144.00

London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.15.

London—Brussels Frcs. 34/84.

London—Rome Liras 117.00.

London—Berlin Marks 20.38.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—

Exchange Market steady.

Rapeseed, Toria:—

Shipment Sellers Dec/Jan. £18-1/2.

Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore:—

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore:—

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Nov. 16.

3 months 4 3/4 per cent.

6 months 4 7/8 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.

Money Call 1/2 per cent.

1 month 2 per cent. Nom.

3 months 2 per cent.

6 months 3 per cent.

Tone of Money Market:—Easy.

Imperial Bank Rate 4 per cent.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Nov. 15.

To-day's price.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7, quality) Spot 16-9/16.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Nov. 15.

To-day's price.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. spt, s. d. 1/8-3/8 Buyers.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. spot, s. d. 1/8-1/2 Sellers.

Pale, Crepe, lb. spot, d. 1/8-1/9 Buyers.

Pale Crepe, lb. spot, s. d. 1/8-1/4 Sellers.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Nov. 15.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, c. and f. Calcutta:—

December per cwt, 17/10.1/2.

Jan/Mar. per cwt, 18/1-1/2.

July/Sept. per cwt, 16/6.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, c. and f. Bombay:—

Jan/Mar. per cwt, 18/2-1/2.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard c. and f. Karachi:—

Jan/Mar. per cwt, 18/3-1/4.

BULLION.

Bombay, Nov. 16.

Sovereigns Ready 13/9/0.

Sovereigns Forward 12/9/0.

National Bank Bar Gold 21/14/6.

Bar gold ready Rs. 21/9/0.

Bar gold forward Rs. 21/8/9.

Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/8/9.

Bar silver ready Rs. 60/4/0.

Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 60/3/0.

Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 58/4/0.

London, Nov. 15.

Bar gold ready s. 84-11 1/2.

Silver ready d. 25-4.

Silver forward d. 25-1.

TONE OF SILVER:—

Quiet and steady. India bought. China sold. India and China were buyers at lower rates. We expect prices to remain at about the present level.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Nov. 16.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 77/5.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1921-36 Rs. 95.

4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 88/12.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 102/2.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 103/2.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 104/9.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 108/3.

5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106/14.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 101/12.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 106/12.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 107/14.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 109.

6½ per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 113/14.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 88/3.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 87/8.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 87/8.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 113/8.

6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 104.

Tone of Market:—Quiet.

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper. Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

Bombay, Nov. 16.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass English	3/4	56 8 0
Brass English	1	55 8 0
Brass English	1¼	55 8 0
Brass English	1¼	55 8 0
Brass English	1-3/4	55 8 0
Brass English	2	55 8 0
Brass German	3/4 to 2	54 12 0

COPPER.

Bombay, Nov. 16.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, French	3/4 to 2	58 4 0
Copper German	3/4	58 8 0
Copper German	1	58 8 0
Copper German	1¼	58 8 0
Japanese Copper Bars		54 8 0
Panchteka joint		25 4 0
Copper, English Bars		54 8 0
Brass Bars		35 0 0
Pat Klai		74 0 0
Lead Rangooni		26 0 0
Lead country		23 0 0
Koger Brass, Metal	3/4	54 0 0
Koger Brass, Metal	1	53 8 0
Koger Brass 1¼ to 1½, 1¾ to 2		53 8 0
German Copper 1½ to 1¾ to 2		58 8 0
American Copper ¾ to 1, 1¼		
English Copper 3/4 to 2		58 8 0

BOMBAY CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations.

Bombay, Nov. 16.

	Per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Shapurji	No. 6½	0 5 6
Finix	No. 6½	0 5 9
Kilachand	No. 8½	0 6 3
David	No. 10½	0 7 6
Shapurji	No. 10½	0 7 3
Tricumdas	No. 10½	0 7 6
Currimbhoy	No. 12½	0 7 9
Tricumdas	No. 12½	0 8 0
Kilachand	No. 14½	0 8 3
Kilachand	No. 20½	0 9 6
Japan	No. 20	0 10 6
Japan	No. 32	0 13 3
Japan	No. 40	0 15 6
Japan	No. 42½	1 0 3

OUR MALABAR LETTER.

CONDITION OF DEPRESSED CLASSES

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALICUT, November 10.

The news that the Governor of Madras has withheld assent to the Malabar Tenancy Bill has caused widespread resentment in this District. The reasons set forth in the Government communique in defence of this drastic step constitute a gross affront to popular opinion. The communique says that the Bill as passed by the Legislative Council contains inconsistencies, ambiguities and other grave defects of form which would seriously increase litigation and indeed render the Bill unworkable in practice! This is more or less a repetition of the argument brought forward by the Law Member, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer in opposing the Bill in the Council if in the eyes of Government there were serious defects in th Bill, the proper course for them was to point them out or to suggest their remedies during the Select-Committee discussions. The tenants of Malabar have decided to hold public meetings throughout Malabar to protest against the action of the Governor and to find out ways and means to continue their fight to the end.

CONVERSION OF DEPRESSED. CLASSES.

The social disabilities of the depressed classes of Malabar are well-known. Taking advantage of this, missionaries of Mohamadanism and Christianity have been trying for the last two years to convert these down-trodden people to their respective faiths. In the beginning they had to face the counter-propaganda of the Hindu Samajists of Upper India and had to suspend their proselytising activities for a time. But now that all is quiet and their rivals have departed from the field, they have begun their work anew. The reports that are being received here from time to time of wholesale convertion of Hindus are indeed alarming. Most of these converted people are influential members of their community.

LAXMI-NAGAR RESIDENTS' ASSOCIATION.

The first annual general meeting of Laxmi Nagar Residents Association was held on the 7th inst. at Shanti-sadan when Mr. A. L. Pradhan presided. After the annual report was read by the Hon. Secretary, Mr. S. H. Jhabvala in moving the adoption of the report and the audited statement of accounts, hoped, the Association would gain further strength by inviting all residents of this suburb to join the Association and thereby contribute to the success of the Association. He expressed great satisfaction at the progress made by the Association.

With the permission of the president, Mr. Hiralal Desai next moved that a representation be forwarded to the Commissioner, Bombay Suburban Division to the effect that H (Khar) ward of Bandra which has considerably increased in population and in area, be allocated one more seat on the Bandra Municipal Board, and that the number of seats nominated by Government be reduced from 5 to 4, and that A and H (Khar) wards should not be amalgamated as proposed by a thin majority of the Bandra Municipal Corporation.

The meeting next proceeded with the work of electing new office-bearers and Managing Committee, which now consists of the following:—Mr. M. J. Mehta—President; Mr. A. L. Pradhan—Vice-President, Mr. Hiralal Desai and Mr. R. Fernandes as Joint Hon. Secretaries, and Messrs. S. H. Jhabvala, T. P. Munim, G. A. Kulkarni, A. P. Saldanha, C. C. Marfatia, K. M. Vazkar and Mrs. Gulabben Mehta. Mr. C. R. Singhal—Auditor and Mr. H. C. Marfatia as Treasurer.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

November 16.

S S Asia, Enrico, Karachi.
S S Skuld, Gabrielson, Bankok.
S S Pilsna, Quarantilto, Trieste.
S S Indravati, Esmail, Bhavnagar.

DEPARTURES.

November 17.

S S C/ Paris(Williamson, Karachi.
S S Riverway, Jones, Calcutta.
S S Garbeta, Macdonald, Colombo.
S S Bankura, Hatchard, Busreh.
S S Nirvana, Shellinglaw, Rangoon.
S S Dara, Jones, Jeddah.

LOADING.

November 16.

Steamer Elysia for Liverpool.
Steamer Skuld for Bankok.

S S Asia:—The Lloyd T. Co.'s steamer Asia arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi with a general cargo.

S S Skuld:—The F. F. Campbell Co.'s steamer Skuld, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bankok, with a cargo of timber.

S S Pilsna.—The Lloyd T Co.'s steamer Pilsna, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Trieste, etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

S S C/ Paris:—The City Line steamer City of Paris, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with some bottom cargo.

S S Riverway:—The Andrew Yuel Co.'s steamer Riverway, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with ballast.

S S Garbeta.—The B.I.S.N. Co.'s steamer Garbeta will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Colombo for order with ballast.

S S Bankura:—The B.I.S.N. Co.'s steamer Bankura will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Nirvana:—The B.I.S.N. Co.'s steamer Nirvana, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S S Dara:—The T. M. Co.'s steamer Dara, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Jeddah, with a general cargo and 38 deck passengers.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

FOR THE 16TH NOVEMBER 1926.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hrs. on Tuesday, the 16th November 1926, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are free from cloud and humidity is locally in slight defect Both maximum and minimum temperatures were below normal in the west Punjab and the maximum alone in the east.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear and the air is drier than usual. Temperature was below normal over most of the area.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded over Sind and mostly clear over Rajputana. Humidity is in defect in Sind and the south of Rajputana. Both maximum and minimum temperatures were markedly below normal throughout the division.

Gujarat Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly clouded over Kathiawar and clear elsewhere. The air is generally drier than usual. Temperature was below normal over most of the division.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore reports 0.20 inches of rain. Skies are in general moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess in the south of the area and normal or in defect in the north. Maximum temperature was locally above normal in the former area and below normal in the latter: the minimum on the other hand was considerably in excess everywhere except at Saugor, where it was lower than usual.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature was below normal in the central parts. Bombay recorded a maximum temperature of 94.1 deg. (3 deg. below normal) and a minimum of 71.7 deg. (2 deg. below normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual in the south Bombay Deccan. Maximum temperature was above normal in the whole of the Bombay Deccan, while both maximum and minimum temperatures were markedly in excess in Hyderabad and the adjacent, parts of the Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Dry settled cold weather conditions prevail in the north of the reporting area. Skies remain partially clouded in the Peninsula except in the Konkan. A light fall of rain is reported from Jubbulpore.

Forecast.—No large change.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENT.

TO-DAY.

Boxing: La Scala, 9.30 p.m.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4.10 p.m.

THURSDAY, November 18.

Polling Day for Mahomedan and non-Mahomedan constituencies for the Legislative Assembly.

FRIDAY, November 19.

Polling Day for the European Constituency for the Legislative Assembly.

Fancy Fete, Princess Mary Gymkhana.

SATURDAY, November 20.

Counting of votes for non-Mahomedan and Mahomedan constituencies 11 a.m.

Polling Day for the Indian Commerce constituency for the Legislative Assembly.

The s.s. "Ranchi" with the Englishm mails sails at 2.30 p.m. connecting with s.s. "Naldera," at Aden.

Fancy Fete, Princess Mary Gymkhana.

F. WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Applications duly proposed and seconded from the determined members of the above-Committee attending Assam Congress as delegates are invited and will be received at the Committee's office, 62, Rahim Building, Tram Terminus, Parel, till 8 p.m. (S.T.) on Tuesday (23rd instant).

In case of contest elections will take place on Sunday (28th instant) between the hours of 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. (S.T.)

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Sunday the 21st inst. at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Congress House.

P. J. HINDU GYMKHANA.

The Hindu Gymkhana will be entirely closed to-day (Wednesday) owing to the sad and premature death of the Hon. Justice Sir Lalubhai A. Shah, late President and Life-Member of the Institution.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The homeward P. & O Mail steamer "Kaisar-i-Hind" with the mails from Bombay of the 6th instant, arrived at Port Said at 6 p.m. on 14th instant and left there at 11 p.m. the same day.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

A programme of Indian music (gramophone records) will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Wednesday) from 11.30 to 12.30 p.m. A programme of Indian music sung by Mr. Divekar will be broadcast at 7 p.m. Call Sign 2 FV. wavelength 387 metres.

JAMIAT-I-KHUDDAMUL HARMAIN.

A. Y. A. writes:

Within the 13 days from the 2nd to the 14th instant through the efforts of Maulvi Gulam Ahmad Khan Sahib the Preacher of Jamiat-i-Khuddamul Harmain, Bombay. 450 people have enrolled themselves as its members. This shows the great popularity of the Association amongst the Musalmans of Bombay.

DASA NIMA VANIK SAMAJ.

The annual general meeting of the Dasa Nima Vanik Samaj will be held at Hirabag Lecture Hall, on Saturday (20th instant) at 8.30 p.m. sharp. Members of the Samaj are requested to be present as the annual report and the year's programme will be considered.

ADJOURNMENT OF V CRIMINAL SESSIONS 1926.

The V. Criminal Sessions of 1926, notified to commence on 17th November, 1926, have been adjourned to Monday, 22nd November, 1926 at 11 o'clock in the forenoon (S.T.), on which day Special and Common Jurors, who have been summoned for the ensuing Sessions will please attend.

CHEMISTRY OF CHLOROPHYLL.

Under the auspices of the Royal Institute of Science, Chemistry Colloquium, Prof. R. H. Dastur, M.Sc. will deliver a lecture on the "Chemistry of Chlorophyll at 4 p.m. to-morrow (Thursday) at the Royal Institute of Science (first floor, west wing). The lecture will be illustrated by slides and is open to the public.

"G" WARD DIST. CONG. COMMITTEE.

Applications are invited for two delegates from this Ward to the Gauhati Congress. Those, who want to stand should apply before the 26th instant (Thursday) 6 p.m. If more than two applications are received the polling will take place on Sunday (28th instant) from 8 to 11 a.m. and 3 to 6 p.m. at the above Committee's office.

GRAND SWIMMING ENTERTAINMENT.

IN AID OF SIR LESLIE WILSON HOSPITAL FUND.

By competent amateur Swimmers being members of Victoria Swimming Bath at Back Bay, Opp. the Band Stand under the direct supervision of its Proprietors Messrs. Dady and Framroz C. Golvala.

S. S. Rangnekar Esq., Bar-at-Law, Chief Presidency Magistrate has kindly consented to preside.

Fifty marvellous feats never before witnessed will be performed by 125 Parsi, Hindu and Mahomedan Members including several young ladies on Saturday 20th and Sunday 21st November, 1926, at 4-30 p.m. Reserved tickets Rs. 3. Unreserved Rs 2 per day. Can be had from the Bath from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.

SECONDARY TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES EXAMINATION.

A course of lectures for teachers preparing for the S. T. C. Examination will be given by the staff of the Secondary Training College in the College Hall at 6 p.m. on Wednesdays and Saturdays or on other days to suit teachers. A preliminary lecture will be given on Friday (19th instant) by the Principal of the College. All teachers are invited to attend.

PING-PONG TOURNAMENT.

A ping-pong tournament, open to any person of the Saraswat Brahmin community, will be held from the 22nd instant by the Saraswat Brahmin Samaj at Charni Road. Entries for the same will be received daily on or before the 20th instant between 7.30 and 8 p.m. (S.T.)

The fee per entry will be 8 annas for members of the S. B. Samaj and R1 for non-members.

HYDERABAD STATE SUBJECTS' CONFERENCE.

The conference of the Hyderabad State subjects and their sympathisers which was to have been held on the 21st instant has been put off till Sunday (28th instant). The alteration in the date has been rendered necessary owing to the elections now pending. Intending delegates and visitors from the mofussil are requested to communicate with the Secretaries.

UNIVERSITY LECTURES.

Dr. N. S. Sahasrabudhe, M.S., will deliver a lecture II. of his course of Hansraj Pragji Thackersey Prince of Wales Fellowship lectures on the "Development and Malformations of the Organs of Digestion" at the Hygiene Theatre, Grant Medical College, to-day (Wednesday) from 4 to 5 p.m. The lecture is open to the public.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY FOUNDATION DAY.

The 51st anniversary of the Foundation Day of the Theosophical Society will be celebrated jointly by the Bombay and Suburban lodges at the Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall, Fort, to-day (Wednesday) at 6.15 p.m. (S.T.) when short speeches on "Theosophy and the Theosophical Society" will be delivered in English and Vernaculars by Mr. F. J. Ginwala, and Mr. Mavji Govindji followed by music and songs. Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas will preside. Members and their families are earnestly invited to attend.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

During the 46th week of 1926, week ending 13th November, 1926, the total mortality 636 was 44 more than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 25.86. The mortality for the 46th week of 1926 was 549 and death-rate 22.66 and the average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1921-25 was 683 and death-rate 29.34.

Out of the total deaths, 160 were among infants under one year of age; 16 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than ten days in the city.

Cholera and plague were absent during the week.

Small-pox caused 4 attacks and 2 deaths.

The number of live births registered during the week was 436 as against 429 for the 46th week of 1925 and 472 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1921-25).

For the week-ending Saturday, the 13th inst.:

13th Nov. births 436, death rate 25.86; 6th Nov. births 472, death-rate 24.06.

MOTOR-CAR ACCIDENT ON CADELL ROAD.

VERDICT OF CORONER'S JURY.

The adjourned inquest touching the death of Hubert Gee, a young European working as Assistant Foreman in the G.I.P. Railway Workshops, was concluded at the Coroner's Court on Tuesday noon.

It will be recalled that a serious collision had taken place on Cadell Road at Mahim on the 1st instant between the motor car of Mrs. N. M. Dumasia and the motor combination bicycle of Mr. King, who was driving the bicycle while Mr. Gee was in the side-car. As a result of the accident, Mr. Gee was badly injured and was removed to the E. G. Hospital where he died the next day.

C. R. King, a foreman in the G.I.P. Rly. Workshops at Matunga and driver of the motor cycle giving evidence said that the deceased lived with him. On the 1st inst they were going to Bombay on his motor cycle and were on the proper side of the road. The road was bad all through and there were numerous pot-holes on either side. As he was driving along, the steering wheel got into one of the pot-holes and the cycle suddenly shot across the right side of the road. The side car dashed into the front of the motor car which was coming from the opposite direction. Witness was thrown off his cycle on the road and was taken to the E. G. Hospital by the owner of the motor car.

The jury recorded a verdict of death by fracture of the base of the skull due to an accidental collision between a motor car and a combination motor bicycle in the side car of which the deceased was seated.

The jury added, "we hold that the collision was due to the execrable condition of Cadell Road and hope that the person or body of persons who are responsible for keeping that road in a good condition will hasten to perform their duty forthwith.

TURKEY AFRAID OF FASCIST ITALY?

MEANING OF CHICHERIN-RUSHDI BEY MEETING.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

Paris.—The meeting between M. Chicherin and Rushdi Bey continues to be very much commented upon and is regarded by newspapers as indicating that the Turks fear the Fascist Italy. The "Echo de Paris" scouts the idea of the formation of a Pan-Asiatic League out of such incongruous elements.—Reuter.

CHARGES OF MURDER CONFIRMED.

MR. MCCABE SENTENCED TO DEATH.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

Mr. Henry McCabe has been found guilty on all the six charges and sentenced to death.—Reuter.

On April 13, Mr. McCabe, a gardener was arrested and remanded in custody on sir charges of murder as a sequel to a fire in a mansion in Coolock district, County Dublin on March 31st).—Reuter.

NON-STOP FLIGHT.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

Neville Stack and Bernard Leete, civilian pilots left Stag Lane aerodrome at eleven this morning in an attempt to create a non-stop flight record for light aeroplanes. Flying on De Havilland Moths they will endeavour to reach India though the destination has not been fixed.—Reuter.

DR. TAGORE AT BELGRADE.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

Belgrade.—Tagore arrived here to-day and was given a warm welcome by many students. He had a luncheon with the Literary Circle of Belgrade and delivered lecture at the University in the evening on the Contemporary Culture.—Reuter.

MADRAS CORPORATION.

NEW PRESIDENT ELECTED.

MADRAS, Nov 15.

At a special meeting of the Madras Corporation this evening Dewan Bahadur G. Narayanaswami Chetty was elected president for the ensuing year in succession to Swami Venkatachelam Chetty by 28 votes to 19 votes cast in favour of the latter.

Mr. Narayanaswami Chetty belongs to the Justice Party and is an old member of the Corporation. Out of the fifty seats in the Corporation 30 are elected, one being still vacant. Sixteen elected members are Swarajists.—A. P.

SICENCE COLLEGE AT ALIGARH.

NAWAB OF BHOPAL'S DONATION OF 3 LAKHS.

ALIGARH, Nov. 15.

The Nawab of Bhopal laid the foundation stone of the Science College yesterday and announced a donation of three lakhs towards its contruction.

FINANCE MEMBERS' CONFERENCE.

DELHI, Nov. 15.

The Finance Members' Conference commenced to-day in the Committee Room of the New Secretariat. Sir Basil Blackett in a brief speech welcomed the Finance Members and Secretaries to the Conference and in particular to the New Secretariat and expressed his belief in the value of its constructions.

PROPOSED ASSOCIATION OF PUNJAB JOURNALISTS

LAHORE, Nov. 15.

A movement has been set on foot by some prominent local journalists to form a Punjab Journalists' Association, and Mr. Chaman Assistant Editor "Hindu Herald" under their instructions has issued a circular letter to all prominent journalists Indian and European inviting their views on the subject.—A. P.

CHAUK SHOOTING CASE.

POLICE SUPERINTENDENTS' EVIDENCE

RANGOON, Nov. 15.

At the resumed hearing of the Chauk shooting case in which an American driller Austin Wiggins and his durwan Nabi Buksh are being prosecuted under Section 302 I. P. C. on a charge of killing two Indians by shooting them at Wiggin's bungalow on the night of September 4th the evidence was recorded by the District Magistrate of Mr. Franklin, District Police Superintendent, who described how he carried out his examination of the bullet marks on various parts of the bungalow and explained with photographs the positions from which the shots had been fired.

Both accused were then examined, but they declined to say anything at the present stage of the case and reserved their statements for the High Court as the case was being committed to the sessions for trial. Counsel for the first accused then stated that his client claimed to be tried as an American. The Magistrate replied that this had not been disputed.

The hearing was adjourned until Saturday.—A. P.

A SINGULAR PROTEST.

FASCISTS RAID A PARIS NEWSPAPER OFFICE.

LONDON, November 15.

Paris.—A fierce fight was waged to-day at the editorial room of "L'Action Francaise" whose windows have been smashed when a dozen Fascists raided the office with the object of destroying its plant as a protest against the paper's alleged anti-Fascist campaign. The editorial staff vigorously resisted intrusion and greeted the raiders with volleys of inkpots and paste bottles. A lively "melee" ensued. Suddenly a revolver shot rang out and salvoes were fired. Each side asserts that the other opened the fire. The Fascists eventually fled carrying their wounded comrade who was taken to hospital. The police soon arrived on the scene and found the staircase littered with revolver sticks and truncheons.—A. P.

LABOUR PROTEST FROM SYDNEY.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

Sydney.—Following the resolution of the New South Wales labour party conference protesting against the action of the Governor as reviving of the Crown Colony methods, Premier Lang stated to-day that Admiral Sir Dudley De Chair would be recalled within a month. It is believed that Mr. Lang will immediately ask the Assembly to petition to His Majesty King to this effect. The Governor had refused to swamp the Council with labourite nominees with a view to voting its own abolition.—Reuter.

WIRELESS TELEPHONE IN RANGOON.

RANGOON, Nov. 15.

The port authorities of Rangoon have introduced a wireless telephone, the first one in Burma between the port offices and the pilot vessel. This installation is capable of communicating with vessels at sea for a distance of two hundred miles

Mandalay has in this way been linked up with Maymyo and Rangoon with Pegu Thanatpin Syriam and Kyauktan and Tavoy with Harmingyi Kyaukmedaung Wazunchaung and Kanbauk. The line between Mandalay and Maymyo is largely used by the public and as the telephone habit is developed other circuits are expected to be freely made use of.—A. P.

FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION CUP.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

The following is a draw in the first round of the competition proper for the Football Association Cup to be played on the 27th November:—

Workington versus Crook; Stockton versus Ashington, Bishop Auckland or Esh Winning versus Bedlington, Annfield Plain versus Chilton Collieries, Carlisle versus Hartlepools, Nelson versus Stockport, Accrington versus Rochdale, Wrexham versus New Brighton, Rhyl Atheletic versus Stoke, Southport versus Tranmere, Wigan Borough versus Barrow, Crewe Alexandra versus Northern Nomads, Wellington versus Mansfield, Chesterfield versus Brodsworth Main or Mexborough York versus Worshop, Kettering versus Coventry, Desborough versus Doncaster Rovers, Lincoln versus Rotherham, Brimsby versu Halifax, Boston versus Northampton, Walsall versus Bradford, Woking versus Charlton, Crystal Palace versus Norwich, Clapton versus Brentford, Barking versus Gillingham Sittingbourne versus Northfleet, Dulwich Hamlet versus Southend, Nunhead versus Kingstonians, Watford versus Lowestoft, Luton versus St. Albans City, Brighton versus Barnet, Bournemouth versus Swindon Clandown or Poole versus Newport, Reading versus Weymouth or Yeovil and Petters, Merthyr versus Bristol City, Torquay versus Bristol Rovers, Exeter versus Aberdare.—Reuter.

STRIKE AT MARSEILLES.

DELAY OF ENGLISH MAIL

BOMBAY, Nov. 16.

Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., have received a cable from the Managing Directors of the P. and O. Company, London, informing them that owing to a strike at Marseilles, the English Mail of the 11th November from London, which would ordinarily arrive here by the S. S. "Ranchi" at daylight on November 26th, left Marseilles in the "Malwa" 17 hours late. The mail next week will be late in arriving at Bombay as the "Malwa" is a coal burning vessel and with the indifferent steaming qualities of the only supplies of bunker coal now available, it is unlikely that she will be able to make up much, if any, of the delay caused by the strike at Marseilles.—A. P.

CABLE ITEMS.

LONDON. Nov. 15.

A giant pioneer hydroplane for use on the Khartum-Kismi air route was launched at Rochester by Lady Beatrice Ormsby-Gore.—Reuter.

JAILOR ACQUITTED.

UNSUCCESSFUL CLAIM OF PRISONER.

Pandurang Warty, the Jailor of His Majesty's Prison at Byculla who was charged by one Natwarlal L. Shah, a prisoner in the same Jail with criminal misappropriation in respect of Rs. 210, was acquitted by Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, the Third Presidency Magistrate on Monday after a protracted trial.

The complainant had alleged that on March 9, he as an under trial prisoner deposited Rs. 213-3-6, the balance of Rs. 320 which amount he had withdrawn from his account with the Bank of India, with the accused who was the Jailor of the prison. When on April 10, he (complainant) asked for some soap, he was told by the Jailor that he had deposited only Rs. 3-3-6 which amount was nearly over. He had therefore filed the application.

The accused in course of his defence stated that the complainant had made entirely a false complaint. He had deposited only Rs. 3/3/6 which sum was entered on the face of the warrant. On the next day the entries regarding the clothes of the complainant were also made on the same warrant and below the sum of his cash was entered. The complainant had placed his signature thereon and had raised no objection. He had also agreed that he had deposited only Rs. 3/3/6 before the Superintendent of the Jail who had verified the entries on the next day. Before April 13, the date on which the complaint was filed there were constant visitors to the Jail, the complainant's brother had also visited him and had taken away some of his property and a Jail meeting was also held. But before none of those the complainant had utterred a syllable about the alleged deficit in his account.

The accused further stated that the complainant was the source of great mischief and trouble in the Jail and he was therefore punished twice by him (accused). The complainant therefore had a grudge against him and he wanted to take revenge by bringing up the present litigation against him. The accused pleaded not guilty and requested the Magistrate to look to his 27 years' faithful service.

The Magistrate while acquitting the accused observed that although given every facility to establish his case, the complainant had failed to prove a "prima-facie" case against the accused who by the way did not seem to be popular with some of the prisoners. The complainant had produced no documentary evidence. He had only the oral evidence of some convicts on his side and that could hardly be relied upon. On the other hand the accused had produced documents showing the amount deposited with him and the amount had been verified by the Superintendent. Moreover the complainant himself was admittedly a thief, a cheat and a receiver of stolen property and his witnesses were all bearing grudge against the accused. He, therefore, discharged the accused.

Mr. P. N. Godinho with Mr. R. M. Desai defended the accused.

MAHARANEE OF COOCHBEHAR'S NECKLACE.

ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Tuesday. Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, the Third Presidency Magistrate ordered the discharge of Messrs. Kesarbhai Devchand and Lalbhai Kalyanbhai partners of Messrs. Lalbhai Kalyanbhai Zaveri and Co. Jewellers to the Royal Families of Baroda and Coochbehar who it will be recalled were arrested for alleged criminal breach trust in respect of a Pearl necklace valued at Rs. 1,50,000 belonging to Her Highness the Maharanee of Coochbehar and were subsequently released on bail.

Mr. R. P. Thanawalla, the Police Prosecutor instructed by Inspector Dyer and Sub-Inspector Abdul Gani applied to the Magistrate in the chamber to discharge the accused persons as the Maharanee of Coochbehar, the complainant in the case did not desire to proceed against them.

The Magistrate passed orders discharging both the accused, cancelling their bail bonds and returning their cash deposits.

At a previous hearing Mr. C. N. Kanuga, the pleader for the defence had stated that the late Maharaja of Coochbehar had extensive dealings with the firm of the accused and that the accused had no dishonest motive in retaining the necklace.

RUN OVER BY RAILWAY ENGINE.

While trying to cross the railway level crossing at Mahalami after the gate was closed to allow a down light engine pass, Sundra Mankoo (25) the wife of a mill-worker missed her step, fell down and was run over by the engine, on Monday noon. Her left thigh and right leg were badly cut and she succumbed to her injuries soon after her admission in the J. J. Hospital.

At an inquest held by the Coroner on Tuesday the Jury recorded a verdict of death by shock following severe multiple injuries sustained by her by reason of her having been accidentally run over by a light engine.

RUGBY, Nov. 15.

The number of miners returning to work maintains its steady daily increase. To-day's increase is 7,442 bringing the total of men at work up to 336,153.—B.O.W.

In the Commons, supplementary estimate for broadcasting services was eventually agreed to without division.—Reuter.

SINHALESE ON TRIAL.

ALLEGED THEFT.

Three Ceylon Christians Cyril Frederick, Vija Singh, Albert William Pereira and a third Charles Ferdinand are being placed on their trial on a charge of theft by Mr. DeCunha, Police Prosecutor, before Mr. Junglewalla, Sixth Presidency Magistrate. It appears that the third accused is a resident of a Young Men's hostel at Mazagaon. Some time back, one of the residents of the hostel Geosychorry, missed his attache case containing hosiery, a wrist watch and a silver cigarette case. He lodged a complaint with the police and some days later noticed a stranger at the Railway station wearing his tie which he recognised as belonging to him. Questioned on the point the stranger pointed out to the first accused as the party who had sold it to him.

On statements made by the first accused, the two remaining accused were arrested. Part of the stolen property was in the course of the investigation recovered from 2 Marwaris, to whom they were sold. The accused are in custody, bail having been refused.

FINED FOR FORGETFULLNESS.

A fine of R20 was imposed on one Rustomji Umrigar, a merchant, for failing to renew his gun license at the office of the Commissioner of Police as required by Section 19 of the Arms Act. The accused who owned a gun stated that he had gone to Poona on business and, on his return to Bombay, called at the Police Office to renew his license but was told it was too late. Asked by Mr. Junglewalla, the Sixth Presidency Magistrate, why he had not written from Poona to the Bombay Police about the renewal, the accused pleaded that he had forgotten about it. As this was his first offence he begged to be excused. The fine was paid.

ALLEGED RAPE ON A CHILD

A case of alleged rape by a man named Shantappa Bangora on a child aged five years Annie Lillawad is engaging the attention of Mr. Junglewalla, the Sixth Presidency Magistrate. According to the police report it would appear that the child lives with her parents at Ripon Road, Byculla, and the accused resides in one of the blocks close by. Mr. DeCunha, the Police Prosecutor, stated that on the 18th of October last at about 4 p.m. the child came to her mother and complained of being put to severe pain by the accused. There were marks of blood on the child's legs. The parents communicated with the police who arrested the accused. Much of the child's evidence has been corroborated by Dr. Nunan, the Police Surgeon, who had the complainant as well as the accused medically examined. The case is proceeding.

ASSAULT ON A BAILIFF.

(From Our Correspondent.)

ANDHERI, Nov. 15.

Mr. H. J. Antia, Hon. First Class Magistrate, Bandra, recently decided a case in which one M. DeSouza alias Joseph Castanho, a Christian tailor residing at Bandra was charged by the Bandra Police with causing hurt to deter a public servant from his duty, an offence punishable under Section 332 I.P. Code.

The facts of the case for the prosecution are that on 12th August 1926 complainant Vinayak Ramchandra, a bailiff of the Andheri Second Class Sub-Judge's Court, went to the tailoring shop of the accused to serve a notice issued by the Andheri Civil Court upon the latter who was pointed out as the judgment debtor mentioned in the notice by Amedmal, a servant of Rajchand Punamchand, the decree holder who had applied to the Court for execution of the decree. As the bailiff was about to hand over the notice to the accused, the latter tried to wrest it from the Lailiff's hand in doing which he tore the notice into two pieces. The accused was alleged further to have given a kick on the complainant's chest and two or three fist blows and slaps on his ear which caused him pain. The accused was also alleged to have thrown away the complainant's bag containing Government papers and his cap and pushed him on the road.

Of the five witnesses examined for the prosecution, Shankar Yesoo corroborrates the complainant as regards the accused assaulting the latter and tearing up the notice. Witness Atmaram Budhaji, a servant in the neighbouring shop deposed to his going up to the accused's shop on hearing the noise of quarrel and seeing a bag, a cap and a torn piece of paper lying on the ground. Constable Gopal Sambhu deposed that he was called by the complainant after he was beaten and that he saw a beg, cap and a torn summons on the ground and also noticed the marks of injury on the complainant's ear. Dr. A. D'Silva, Medical Officer, Bandra, deposed to his having treated the injury on the complainant's ear. Witness Amedmal corroborates the story of the complainant as a whole.

The accused pleaded not guilty and set up a plea that he was not the person named in the notice. The plea, however, turned out to be a deliberate and barefaced falsehood.

His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to one month's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 or in default further rigorous imprisonment for two months under Section 332 I. P. Code.

The accused was defended by Mr. R. S. Balsara.

A Madras, message states the Committee appointed recently to suggest measures to prevent gampling has, it is understood, reported to Government that bucket shops are a source of temptation to public and that steps should be taken to prevent gambling therein.

MR. JINNAH AND THE ASSEMBLY.

REPLY TO SHAUKAT ALI.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With regard to his letter appearing in Monday's issue of the "Indian National Herald", which Mr. Shaukat Ali contributes,—as he is pleased to call,—in "tabloid form," I would suggest that it be contained in the regulation blue bottle, labelled "Poison with Care," as is not only malicious but untruthful.

His first point is an assertion that not only do I know nothing about the Mussalmans of Bombay, but neither do I care to do so. I believe I know them sufficiently well, to know that they can see through Mr. Shaukat Ali's motives. I am afraid the great Maulana has yet much to unlearn before he arrives at his years of discretion.

His second point that I have "done nothing for them in all these years" is absolutely false and Mr. Shaukat Ali has either misplaced his memory, or lost all sense of proportion when he says so. He alludes to the widows and orphans, as though my neglect were responsible for their plight. "He does not share their sorrows and griefs," says Mr. Shaukat Ali. I wonder whether he shares his "Murgis" with any of them—leave alone the Mangoes!

AN ACCUSATION.

Point number three is an accusation, that I have "never taken any active part in any of the great movements which stirred up the feelings of the Muslims" and he quotes "the Tripolitain War, the Balkan War and the Great War" as instances and furthermore charges me of "showing no sign of sympathy." This is entirely untrue. It was under my presidentship that the Mahomedans of Bombay held a public meeting at the Town Hall and the funds we collected verily did reach the widows and orphans of the gallant Turkish soldiers during the Balkan War. And the columns of the newspapers throughout the period covering the Great War will prove to any one who cares to wade through them that though I did not join the Khilafat Committee, still on all important occasions, at all critical moments I supported them. It is true that I agreed with neither the policy nor the programme of the Khilafat Committee—as it was working conjointly with the Congress and I was opposed to the Non-co-operation programme as adopted by those bodies If any reader cares to look up my presidential readers cares to look up my paesidential League which met at Calcutta in September 1920, and the report of Deputation which waited on the Secretary of State for India in 1919—or the speeches I made in London that same year, they would be convinced that Mr. Shaukat Ali's allegations are unfounded.

It seems to rankle in Mr. Shaukat Ali's mind that I should have been re-elected President of the Muslim League in May 1924 for the ensuing period of three years. I believe Mr. Shaukat Ali was there, but his brother, I am quite sure, was present along with some of their solicitors and followers doing the most in their power to oppose my re-election to this very body which is of such little consequence "that it sleeps soundly for 363 days of the year and wakes for two days for Mr. Jinnah to have a safe platform to air his views." This, says Mr. Shaukat Ali, becoming rather muddle over his superlatives, "is one of the greatest grievous grievance of the Muslims." I have no doubt that this is true so far as the Central Khilafat Committee is concerned, because this revival has compelled Mr. Shaukat Ali and his so-called Central Khilafat Committee to confine their machinations and operations to the very class of ignorant and illiterate Muslims whose existence he attempts to throw into my face. Mr. Shaukat Ali owes more to them than he seems to realise.

Mr. Shaukat Ali's seventh point—is that I "Cannot brook discipline" and am incapable of working "under party organisations" where I would have "to deal with my equals and superiors." Perhaps that is the reason why this little Maulana for the last three years, has been making an annual attempt to destroy the Muslim League. In sooth, I do not think that it is from Mr. Shaukat Ali that I could learn anything about discipline and party organization. And at least I can say that it is not one of the organisations in which I have had a hand, has there occurred any such scandal as that which emenated through the mismanagement of the Khilafat Fund.

BURLESQUE AND BUFFOONERY.

His final point—that I am working with the re-actionary groupes of both parties, is merely grostesque. He mentions the names of Sir Ali Imam, Sir Mahomed Shafi and Sir Abdul Rahim from among the Mahomedans and Pandit Malaviya, Lala Lajpat Rai, Dr. Moonje and Mr. Kelkar amongst the Hindus On the face of it, this is a contradiction as it is obviously not possible to work with two opposing elements and this is not the only contradiction, as in a previous para of his letter Mr. Shaukat Ali states that I am indifferent to the Mahomedans and neglectful of their rights and interests. If this be so, what then does he mean to convey when he says that I am a co-worker with the extreme Islamic Group? Mr. Shaukat Ali's own aggressive Pan-Islamic visions are no secret to the public, and least does it lie in his mouth to charge Sir Ali Imam Sir Mahomed Shafi and Sir Abdul Rahim with reactionary views. Mr. Shaukat Ali is very pleased that the Zia-ul-Islam—a body which has not ever a remote claim to represent Muslim sentiments—has to quote him—"unearthed a cutting from the Akhabar Islam of April 1912, giving a false and mangled version of my speech in the Imperial Council of that year in connection with the debate on Mr. Basu's Civil Marriage Bill. This matter has been dealt with by me more than once and it is an unmitigated falsehood to say, as does Mr. Shaukat Ali, that 'No one but Mr. Jinnah would have the hardihood to propose a change in the Divine Laws of the Holy Koran.' This Bill was to validate certain marriages and was permissive and optional in its character. Moreover the motion was not for passing the measure but intended to refer it to a Select Committee consisting of representative members of different communities, who in their turn would have placed their findings before the Council for further consideration. This is deliberately done to influence the religious feelings of the Mahomedans and appears to be Mr. Shaukat Ali's patent remedy against anybody who happens to incur his displeasure.

Any one who followed the proceedings of the Muslim League which met at Aligarh last December must know of the statement which was made following Sir Abdul Rahim's Presidential address, declaring that certain views expressed therein were his own personal opinions and that they in no way signified the sentiments of the League. Mr. Shaukat Ali was present and he knows full well what was my attitude relative to this matter.

He says that "Mr. Lalji is not a lamp-post. He is a steady worker." I wonder whether Mr. Lalji feels complimented with this certificate from his staunch champion? Of all the blunders that Mr. Shaukat Ali has made since his retirement from the Subordinate service of the Government of India, his latest achievement in connection with the Hedjaz and Ibn Saud is the anti-climax of his career of burlesque and buffoonery. Will not Mr. Shaukat Ali learn a lesson from his previous experience and divert his energies to a more useful channel before he can establish his claim to represent the Muslims of India?—Yours, etc.

M. A. JINNAH.

MR. JAYAKAR AND THE "NATIONAL HERALD."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the "Hors D'Oeuvre" column of the "Indian National Herald" of the 10th instant the ingenuous Editor has hit upon a novel way of dealing with his correspondents who confined trust in his protecting and shielding power. The Editor abused his editorial liberty being obsessed with the idea of a supposed propaganda factory in Thakurdwar. Thakurdwar seems now-a-days to be on the fertile brain of the Bard of Dalal Street. I, however, feel inclined to take the liberty of informing the Editor of that journal that we suspect and believe the existence of a factory of lies and misrepresentation located somewhere near the Shark Bazaar, which deals every morning in abusing its political opponents. The journal having bidden good-bye to a sense of journalistic decency has tried to throw red herrings across the trail by indulging in irrelevant matters. But why has the "Herald" fought shy of answering the query and satisfying its enquirers as to whether Mr. Jayakar or Mr. Dumasia in its opinion should be returned? Why all this camouflage? Or is the cat going to be out of the bag on the day of the election? Why so much reticence? Is this a question which could be so light-heartedly, airily and flippantly dismissed? Is it worthy of the high traditions of journalism! But we forget times have changed! Men, therefore, must change and bring about change in manners! The "Indian National Herald" has now made it its business to run down Indians who are engaged in the task of serving the Motherland! Mr. Jayakar is the target of its venomous attacks. It charges Mr. Jayakar of betrayal of the citizens' confidence! Mr. Jayakar had a double duty to perform, viz: of fighting the cause of the masses and also of classes; he was responsible to and for the interests of both the tenants and landlords, because his electors were a mixture of landlords and tenants. Besides he was not returned on the issue of the Rent Act. In fact there was no programme other than that of the Swaraj Party. No doubt that programme underwent a revision from time to time and the electorate acquiesced in it by their silence. Yet the "Herald" is not ashamed of charging Mr. Jayakar of betrayal of the citizens' confidence. Mr. Jayakar is not a man who will sell his country or conscience for a mess of potage nor will he stoop to the unworthy tactics because he takes to politics as faith rather than as a profession. It is time therefore that a journal with such a high-sounding name of "Indian National Herald" abandoned this questionable way of attacking our own people and plead the cause of India's Freedom.—Yours, etc.

S. V. RAO.

15, Fanaswadi 2nd Lane.
Bombay, Nov. 15.

KHILAFAT DELEGATION'S REPORT.

AN IMPORTANT DOCUMENT.

The Report of the Central Khilafat Committee Delegation to the first World Muslim Conference, held in Mecca, in June last consisting of Messrs. Syed Sulaiman Nadvi, Shaukat Ali, Mohomedali and Shuaib Qureshi, is a voluminous document. The main report covers 140 pages and is published in Urdu ("The Hedjaz Problem," Khilafat Press, Dongri, No. 9, Bombay, Price Re. 1). There are four appendices (132 pages) attached to the report, namely:

(1) Constitution of the World Muslim Conference.

(2) Inaugural Address of the Sultan Abdul Aziz bin Abdul Rahman Ibne Saud to the Conference.

(3) Majority Report of the Third Delegation of the Central Khilafat Committee to the Hedjaz prepared by Messrs. Mohamed Irfan and Shuaib Qureshi, and

(4) Minority Report of the same Delegation submitted by Mr. Zafarali Khan.

The book contains 16 pictures of the various mosques and mausoleums razed to the ground by Najdis together with photograph of the Conference in session and other interesting topics. A detailed summary of the Report will be published in tomorrow's issue of "The Chronicle."

"A GOOD AND MERCIFUL JUDGE."

THE LATE SIR LALLUBHAI SHAH.

We regret to announce the lamentable death of the Hon. Justice Sir Lallubhai Shah which took place at 9 o'clock yesterday morning at his residence at Peddar Road.

The news of Sir Lallubhai's demise came as an unexpected shock to his friends and the general public. He was in his usual robust health till his last moments, and there was nothing to indicate any complaint or ailment with him. He sat on the Full Bench of the High Court till Monday evening, and was to attend on Tuesday morning to resume the hearing of an important case. But Fate had willed otherwise, and he died of heart-failure at about 9 o'clock in the morning while he was preparing to go to the High Court.

THE FUNERAL.

The news of his sudden death spread very quickly throughout the city. A large number of his friends, relations and acquaintances gathered at his residence at Pedder Road to do him honour. The funeral left his bungalow exactly at 12 a.m. and was followed up to the cremation ground, among others by the Hon. Sir Amberson Marten, the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Crump, Mr. Justice Fawcett, Mr. Justice Mirza, Mr. Justice Talyarkhan, Mr. Justice Blackwell and Mr. Justice Patkar, Mr. Jhaveri, Chief Judge, Court of Small Causes, the Advocate-General Mr. B. I. Desai, Mr. Motilal Setalvad, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Mr. Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Mr. J. B. Petit, Mr. Kaikobad Adenwalla, Mr. Ishwardas Lakhmidas, Dr. T. M. Najiji, Mr. A. M. Kajiji, Mr. K. M. Munshi, Mr. S. S. Rangnekar the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. H. P. H Dastur, Mr. F. A. Vakil, Mr. D. G. Dalvi, Dewan Bahadur Rao, and Mr. N. Chandavarkar. The procession was later on joined by a large number of Advocates, Pleaders and Attorneys. The cortege passed through Hughes Road, and, emerging out at Sandhurst Road, it was joined by yet a large number and passed through Queen's Road and as it reached the Crematorium at Charni Road, a still larger number of people joined it. The body was taken inside the Crematorium and laid on the ground and the face was opened. The Judges of the High Court one by one stepped forward and bowed in obeisance. The funeral pyre was got ready and the body was cremated. The late Sir Lallubhai leaves behind a widow to bemoan the loss.

LIFE SKETCH.

Sir Lallubhai was 53 years of age, having been born in 1873 at Ahmedabad. He belonged to a distinguished Jain family, and his father had served as a Karbhari (Administrator) in many native States of Kathiawar. After a brilliant University career, Sir Lallubhai commenced practising as a pleader on the Appellate Side of the High Court, and soon won distinction as an able lawyer by his ability, legal acumen and forensic skill. He was appointed a Government Pleader in 1910, and worked in that capacity till he was appointed a Judge of the High Court in 1913. His work on the Bench was equally appreciated by the Bar and the Government, and he was appointed to officiate as Chief Justice for some time. His judgments were full of erudition and enunciated sound legal principles, and were held in high esteem by both the Bench and Bar. Above all, he was known for his fearlessness and independence as a judge. Among the famous cases which he tried may be mentioned the "Chronicle" contempt case about 10 years ago. Another important case which he decided was the sensational Borah case for the custody of minor girls about six months ago, in which he laid down that a rule of Habeas Corpus could be issued against a person who was within the Court's jurisdiction, even if the persons detained were outside the British territory, provided they were under his control.

In addition to his legal and judicial work, Sir Lallubhai took great interest in Education. He was a Fellow of the Bombay University and a member of the Senate. He was also noted for his philanthropic and public activities, and helped many a poor student with funds and in other ways. He was created a Knight in 1920.

The High Court and Police Courts were closed yesterday in honour of the deceased.

A SOCIAL REFORMER.

A GREAT AND MERCIFUL JUDGE.

The sudden and untimely death of Sir Lallubhai Shah has removed from our midst a great Indian whose place it would be very difficult to fill. After a successful career at the Bar he was elevated to the Bench and he proved to be one of the most successful, able and competent Judges who have adorned the Bombay High Court Bench. A thorough knowledge of law, quick grasp of legal details and intricacies sound commonsense and a ready wit made him one of the few Judges whose memory will for ever be cherished. Pains taking, courteous and patient to a fault he was liked and esteemed by the Bar as well as the litigating public. His pleasing personality and genial manners in Court put at ease the youngest tyro at the Bar and he never lost an opportunity to encourage juniors and set them on their feet.

NO RESPECTOR OF PERSONS.

He was no respector of persons and would not accept a proposition of law simply because it was advanced by one of the leading and shinning lights of the Bar: he would examine it and satisfy himself before he would accept it. That was the secret of his success on the Bench. He would not pass even the most formal order without being himself sastisfied as to its correctness. In cases where minors and Hindu widows or pardanshin ladies were concerned he would spare no pains to go out of his way and see that their interests were safeguarded.

A GREAT AND GOOD JUDGE.

He was a great Judge, a good Judge and a merciful Judge. Whenever it fell to his lot to confirm as the High Court Judge the sentences passed by Mofussil Courts he would put the record of the case to utmost scrutiny and stretch a point in favour of the accused if that were possible and this tempered justice with mercy. He had a tender heart for those misguided Hindu widows, who owing to the iniquitious social custom were led to commit infanticide and other crimes of heinous nature. Sir Lallubhai Shah did not distinguish himself in the sphere of his duties as a Judge alone. He had manifold activities which took up whatever leisure was left to him. He took a keen interest in the cause of female education and social reform and in all matters relating to the advancement of Indian art. He helped a number of charatible institutions in whose working he took active interest.

THE LATE JUSTICE SIR LALLUBHAI SHAH.

Sir Lallubhai Asharam Shah, High Court Judge, died suddenly, of heart failure on Tuesday morning at his residence on the Cumballa Hill.

SIR LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH.

AN APPRECIATION

BY K.

You could not form any idea of the kind-heartedness and gentle disposition, the innate modesty and nobility of soul of Sir Lallubhai unless you knew him intimately which very few were privileged to do. When I first met him, he was Government Pleader of the Court and I had to make some application to the Criminal Bench. I distinctly remember his kind, encouraging manner and the fair attitude he adopted to the accused—he knew that his duty was to help in the administration of justice and not merely to secure a conviction. He worked as Government Pleader only for a short time as soon thereafter he was appointed to the Bench.

A RARE QUALITY.

What was the key-note of Sir Lallubhai's character that won the esteem and respect of all who met him? I think it was his earnest and devout religious fervour—such a rare quality in these times. I remember he used to spend sometime every day with the help of a Shastri in studying the Indian Philosophy. His equanimity and peace of mind were the result of his studies. In his presence, you somehow felt that calm atmosphere which firm faith alone can exude

A MAN OF MANY ACTIVITIES.

It is not a matter of surprise, therefore, that when he gave a banquet in honour of his late Chief Sir Norman Macleod, his parting and farewell message was a request to Sir Norman to turn his attention to Indian Philosophy. I hope the advice is being followed. Sir Lallubhai was debarred by his position from taking part in political activities but he took keen interest and active part in social and educational movements. He was associated with the Social Service League, the Royal Asiatic Society, the Forbes Gujarati Sabha, the the Bombay University and so many other public bodies.

By every one who knew him even slightly he will be sadly missed—deeply mourned. His charities are numerous though not so widely known. He was ready to help any one who sought his help in a good cause In him the Hindu community of this Presidency has lost a member whom they could with justifiable pride point out as a typical product of their ancient and fine civilization and culture—a model of earnestness, self-restraint, modesty and devout faith. This is by no means a complete character sketch but a sincere and humble, though meagre, tribute to the noble departed Soul. May he rest in peaced

AN INDEPENDENT JUDGE.

REFERENCE IN GIRGAON COURT.

Mr. B. S. Turkhad who presided this morning at the Girgaon Court addressed as follows:—

Information has just reached this Court of the sudden death by heart failure of Sir Lalloobhai Asharam Shah. This information will be received with shock by every one in the legal circle as well as by the general public. It was only a week ago that I met Sir Lalloobhai at the Willingdon Sports Club and he then looked a picture of health and there was hardly any one who was not familiar with his sweet smile. I had known Sir Lalloobhai for the last 20 years. He was exceedingly of a charming disposition. The Bar is bound to feel this loss heavily. Can I add that, in private he won the affection of all and he maintained the dignity of the Bench with great reputation for he was known as a most independent and straightforward judge. I therefore, as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased close this Court.

Mr. Vyas, Bar-at-Law heartily associated himself with the regret expressed by the Court.

The Esplanade Police Court was also closed.

"AN INDEPENDENT JUDGE."

Mr. M. A. Jinnah interviewed by our representative, said:—

In Mr. Justice Shah, we have lost an upright and independent judge. He was always courteous to the bar and commanded greatest respects from every member of the Bar. His sense of justice and fairness was unparalleled and he possessed the highest instincts of a good judge. His loss will be deeply mourned both by the profession and the public universally.

"ONE OF THE BEST JUDGES."

Mr. Kanga, Advocate General, interviewed by our representative, said:—

Justice Shah was a pleader for good many years. For a few years he worked as a Government pleader and then in the year 1913 he was elevated to the Bench. He was one of the best judges the Bombay High Court had had.

Men and Matters.

The Bombay Presidency while lamenting over the financial miseries which are a legacy of Lloyd's Folly must not forget that there is a much injured person now in London to whom its sympathies must go out in this connection.

* * * * *

Who is he? Sir George Buchanan of course. If ever anybody suffered from "watch-dogs" it is this poor expert. He got his lawyer to tell that to the Mears Committee, adding, shall we say, certain addenda to the legal statement.

* * * * *

And look at his greatness of heart, and his anxiety to bring the whole truth about Lloyd's Folly before the public gaze. He allowed his lawyer to cross-examine him before the Committee. And under the fire of his questions, Sir George Buchanan, poor man, confessed that he had done all this work for us—we mean for the Government—we mean for Lord Lloyd who was not to let him down—and done it "far below the usual fees."

* * * * *

What are we doing? Are we (1) thinking of (2) erecting (3) of—but why poach in the province of Mr. B. F. Bharucha?—let us ask at once why there should be no agitation for having a statue right opposite that "block", you know, which has to be filled with our humble "murrum" instead of through the activities of "Sir George Lloyd" to the Man—

* * * * *

Who, world's expert though he was,
Accepted work in the interests—of Back Bay
"Far Below the Usual Fees".

* * * * *

There is philanthropy for you.

* * * * *

A correspondent in the "Daily Express" is hard on Londoners. "We Londoners", he says, "are governing savages beneath a thin veneer of 'Please' and 'Thank you' .....As the omnibus comes along the road, the waiting crowd is transformed into a mob of cavemen and cavegirls."

* * * * *

Things are as bad, he adds, when Mrs. London goes a "shopping. "I saw more refined ruthlessness among shingled and matronly women than I imagined could exist in the pamly days of Catharine of Russia."

* * * * *

"Unchivalrous brute! Evidently," some cavewoman must have used him as a stepping stone without so much as saying, "I am so sorry."

* * * * *

A scientist has discovered that ornaments round the neck carry dust-infection and warns rich folk accordingly. He does not specifically warn women and Indian Princes.

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The "Bombay Co-operative News" publishes some "co-operative howlers" culled from the answer papers at a Co-operative Training Class Examination.

1 "Co-operative Credit Society will illuminate the Marwari."

2 "Rochdale Plan was born in England and was the founder of the stores."

3 "Sir Vithaldas Damodar Thackersey was a Parsi merchant of Bombay."

* * * * *

The last two howlers remind us of a similar one by a Matriculation candidate some years ago, who said:

"Lord Wellington was a great warrior and is now the Governor of Bombay".

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK.

16th November,	1926.
Previous Closing Rate	13.01
To-day's Opening Rate	12.93
To-day's Closing Rate	13.02
Difference	+.03

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

16th November,	1926.
Previous Colsing Rate	6.95
To-day's Opening Rate	6.99
Difference	+.04
To-day's Closing Rate	6.96
iDifference	+.01
Sewri	closed.
Khandi	257/4

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

Mr. P. E. Cammiade, I.C.S. has been appointed to act as Judge of the Calcutta High Court in the vacancy caused by the appointment of Justice Rankin as Chief Justice

Mr. J. F. Graham will act as judge of the same high court from the date on which he takes his seat upto 6th March 1927 during the remainder of the absence, on leave, of Justice B. B. Neubold or until further orders.

Dr. Dwarkanath Mitter has been appointed to act as Additional Judge of the High Court from 22nd November to 31st March 1927.—A. P.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1926.

A PORTENT & A WARNING.

The recent elections to the All-India Congress Committee from Bombay, resulting in the defeat of Messrs. Jamnadas Mehta, Balubhai Desai and B. G. Horniman, are both a portent and a warning the significance of which, we hope, will not be lost on those concerned. We regret that Mr. Jamnadas Mehta is one of the defeated candidates. The refusal of Bombay Congressmen to return him to the All-India Congress Committee is not an indication that they do not wish to see him returned to the Assembly but that they disapprove of the tactics and methods followed by those who have recently been most voiceferous on public platforms, claiming exclusive heirship to the Congress and its prestige. The result of the Congress election clearly shows that it is one thing to take shelter under the wing of the Congress before a large audience unable fully to appreciate the true inwardness of the difference between the two wings of the Swarajists and quite a different thing to obtain the suffrage of intelligent section of Congressmen who form the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and who can not lose sight of the essentials for which the Congress stands in the turmoil of the present Council elections. The All-India Congress Committee will mould the policy of the Congress and in selecting their representatives to it Congressmen in Bombay have rightly refused on choose men who, by their wrong lead and misguided campaign directed against Mr. Jayakar, which ignores the fact that those who seem to be political opponents to-day were comrades in the fight against the bureaucracy yesterday and will be comrades again in the still more strenuous struggle to come, have ill-served the cause of peace and concord in the Congress.

Many people had doubts as to what the result of the election to the All-India Congress Committee would be, but those who have seen the gradual transformation of the mentality of the intelligent sections of Congressmen, had no such doubts at all. It is significant that, on the very day when Mr. Horniman was thinking of dealing a knock-out blow to Mr. Jayakar, whom he has missed no chance of vilifying in season and out of season, the intelligent voters of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee rejected Mr. Horniman and selected Mr. Jayakar. This should have served as an eye-opener to Mr. Horniman. But evidently he does not yet realise that the citizens of Bombay have learnt better than to allow themselves to be dominated by any clique. The "Indian National Herald" misses the significance of the result of the election. It makes the extraordinary remark that the persons chosen for the All-India Congress Committee are not representative of the views of the rank and file of Congress members in this City." The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee is representative of such ranks and the members have been selected as a result of a free and voluntary election by that Committee. According to all notions governing free institutions, the persons thus selected are the representatives of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, and through it of the "rank and file of Congressmen." And yet, when it suits our contemporary to distort facts and arguments, it does so with a casuistry peculiarly its own. It is further significant that some men whom Mr. Horniman and his associates were never tired of denouncing as anti-Congress, were deliberately selected for the membership of the All-India Congress Committee. But every one who opposes and defeats Mr. Horniman is guilty of "being a member of a caucus and a mischievous and unrepresentative minority." Surely the time has come when reasoned arguments should give place to frenzied vituperation and misrepresentation. We congratulate the members of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee on the wisdom they have shown in selecting several tried Nationalists who will now represent Bombay on the All-India Congress Committee. Nearly 94 per cent. of the members went to the poll. Notwithstanding that, the "Herald" insinutes that "there is unfortunately a lack of active interest in the affairs of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee on the part of the majority of the members." Evidently the only ground for our contemporary to say so is that the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee have not elected its own particular favourites. But we have no doubt the "rank and file" of Congressmen will accept the verdict of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee. Sensible Congressmen have never countenanced the criticism that Responsivists are anti-Congress and we are glad to find that this sane view has been endorsed in an unmistakable manner by the verdict of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.

The decision of the Provincial Congress Committee has, we are gratified to see, followed the lines of the national policy which this journal has been advocating. The members of the Provincial Congress Committee by sending to the All-India Congress Committee men belonging to all the various groups in the Congress have clearly indicated their emphatic disapproval of a caucus being formed in that national organisation. They have also equally clearly indicated that they will refuse to be dominated by one vociferous section or the other. The Congressmen in Bombay have thus by their broad-minded and truly national outlook given a lead which we have no doubt, their confreres in other parts of the country will follow. The supreme need of the country to-day is the presentation of a united front to the bureaucracy and not the dissipation of national energies in fratricidal warfare which the "National Herald" has done its best to encourage. Bombay has shown how all the national forces working for freedom can be mobilised under the flag of the Congress. Let us trust what Bombay

COMPLETE HE TRIUMPH.

The results of the elections, so far available, warrant three conclusions. First, that Congressmen including Swarajists, Responsivists and Congress Independents have won more seats than all other parties or groups put together; second, that among Congressmen the Swarajists have scored better than the non-Swarajists; and third, that communalism is fairly losing strength but is yet a force to be reckoned with. In spite of the uncertainties of election forecasts in the Northern Provinces where communalism holds greater sway, we think it safe to expect that the present position will be maintained on the whole in the elections that are yet to be held. If the expectations are realised, it will indeed be a triumph for the Congress. But a greater triumph will yet remain to be achieved.

Let us examine the position a little more closely. The first thing that leaps to the eye is that no single party will be in a position to dictate terms to the rest or to Government. The Swarajists will, it seems most likely, obtain more seats than any other party. But in no Province will they have such an absolute majority as to enable them to carry on their full programme of complete obstruction culminating in a deadlock. On the other hand, if the Swarajists and other Congressmen in the Councils would join hands, they could in most provinces offer stout resistance to the bureaucracy. In this connection, one cannot help wishing that if all Congressmen had made common cause with one another even before the elections, they might have captured many more seats than they have or are likely to do in the next few elections. Even as things are, Congressmen may realise from bitter experience their errors in the past and retrieve the situation before it is too late. We rejoice that Congressmen have triumphed in the elections so far. Let them complete the triumph by composing their differences at least after the elections. Nay, the need for unity must be borne in mind even during the elections that are yet to be held. The Assembly elections for the two non-Mahomedan seats from Bombay City is a good case in point. The Congress has nominated only one candidate, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, a host in himself. It would be a shame for the City and an unmerited blow to the Congress if Mr. Mehta were not elected. But the duty of Congressmen and Congress sympathisers does not stop at returning Mr. Mehta. They should also ensure the return of their fellow Congressman, Mr. Jayakar. It is not true loyalty to the Congress to say, "It does not matter who else is elected or not elected so long as Mr. Mehta is elected." It does matter very much. Messrs. Mehta and Jayakar were brothers-in-arms yesterday, they will need to be so to-morrow. It is a thin line that divides them to-day. True well-wishers of the Congress should view the situation dispassionately with an eye to the future needs of the Congress. They should not allow themselves to be hustled into partisanship. It will be both foolish and suicidal for them to be so intolerant as to cripple a Congressman only to make room for a non-Congressman. All Nationalist voters should stand up for both Mr. Mehta and Mr. Jayakar. Such tolerant devotion to the Congress will be an example to the Congress leaders themselves and will pave the way for their reunion in the immediate future. And such re-union alone will complete the triumph that has so well begun.

THE LATE SIR LALUBHAI SHAH.

The news of the sudden death of Sir Lalubhai Shah came as a great shock yesterday morning to the whole city. He was enjoying recently very good health and this unexpected termination of a distinguished career will cause great regret all over the country. A man of great strength of character and possessed of unostentatious manner which made him respected and popular in every circle, he showed, throughout his career, as a practising lawyer, and later as a judge, how much a single-minded devotion to duty can achieve for the good of the country. Since April 1913 Sir Lalubhai officiated as a High Court Judge, and on more than one occasion also as the acting Chief Justice, and dispensed justice with integrity, independence and level-headedness in a manner which reflected credit on the best traditions of the Bombay High Court. His was a temper which never lost patience; his was a love of justice which never lost its intensity or its impartiality. He was in the great line of the famous "Hindu Law Judges" who for half a century had been trying to bend rigid Shastras to the exigencies of progressive modern life: and his judgments on "Anuloma" marriage and the rights of Hindu concubines—the latter unfortunately reversed by the Privy Council—are among the prodest achievements of judicial lore on this side of India, secured at a time when research and thoroughness were regarded as less important than expedition and a so-called common sense point of view. As a criminal lawyer he had made an astonishing and rapid success and as a Judge, he upheld with thoroughness, keenness and untiring patience the high ideal of criminal justice always believing in the protection of the innocent rather than in the wisdom of the prosecution. He was a great judge and a good man. Believing in unrelenting dignity, and in the reserve which protects it, he was withal always amiable, never effusive and yet invariably considerate. He gave moral dignity to every work to which he devoted himself; and the routine of continuous hard work did not cramp his broad outlook or his great confidence in the goodness of men.

A scholar specially of Hindu Law, his sympathies were wide enough to cover numerous branches of scholarship. As President of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society and of the Forbes Sabha he did excellent work. As a member of the Senate he was always weighty and independent. In him Gujarat has lost one of its gifted sons, Bombay one of its eminent citizens, and Justice one of her most impartial and learned dispensors.

THE VITAL QUESTION.

(CONTRIBUTED.)

The questions of currency and exchange have attained such a vital importance in view of the publication of the Report of the Currency Commission and of impending legislation in the matter that one cannot remain silent over several remarks made by Prof. G. N. Joshi in his letter published in "The Chronicle" last week.

Hasty Criticism.

The young professor is right when he says that "the country is unanimously opposed to the gold bullion standard" and that this is the right moment for demanding with energy and courage an unequivocal gold standard from the Government of India. It is regrettable, however, to see that Prof. Joshi has marred his presentation of his good case by his hasty and almost peevish criticism of the dissenting minute of Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas and of the Indian Currency League. Not that one deprecates just and fair criticism of a public man however highly placed or of a public body however influential and well-meaning it might be. But the tone and temper of Prof. Joshi's remarks leave one in no doubt that he has almost completely overlooked many of the difficulties of Sir Purshotamdas when he drafted his minute of dissent in London and of the League in keeping its door wide open at its very inception to all shades of political and commercial opinion on the complicated subject of the right standard and currency for India. And is it not also strange that the enthusiastic professor whose chief claim to incursion in this field is his theoretical grasp of the subject has not cared to distinguish between gold standard and gold currency and not explained to the incredulous readers in view of our present limited gold resources, the intermediate stages which India can make on its way to an era of a full-fledged gold currency.

India Office Blocks Reform.

While it is not proposed in this article to answer all the queries and criticisms levelled at Sir Purshotamdas who is quite capable of taking care of himself, one can not but bring to the notice of the readers of "The Chronicle" some obvious considerations that naturally help us to understand the attitude he has taken in his dissenting minute. Nobody can read the first section of the minute dealing with the past history of the Currency legislation and administration in India, without realising that its author was only too anxious to have a gold standard and a gold currency established at the earliest date. He has missed no opportunity to emphasise the insistence of the Government of India, in their correspondence with the Secretary of State, on the necessity of starting a branch of the Royal Mint for coining gold sovereigns in India in pursuance of the recommendations of the Fowler Committee. Nor has he failed to expose the failings of the Secretary of State in not permitting the establishment of the Mint on one pretext or other and in not only transferring the Gold Standard Reserves from India to London but also investing them in gold securities and Railway Stocks. Nor does one fail to discern that Sir Purshotamdas was able to persuade other members of the Commission to agree to the acceptance of the Gold Standard at an early date and to keep their minds open about the introduction of gold currency in the future. All this conclusively shows that Sir Purshotamdas was not less anxious than his severest critics speedily to develop the liquid gold reserves of the Government of India with a view to enable them to embark on a real gold currency at an early date.

A Temporary Acquiescence.

And yet, after writing all this, if our distinguished representative appears to have agreed to the gold bullion standard as a temporary arrangement pending the introduction of gold currency, the reason is not far to seek. It is really to be found in that part of the Commission's Report where they enlarge on the insufficiency of the gold reserves of India and the world and on the grave dangers of upsetting the bullion markets and the currencies of Europe, attendant on any scheme of importing and coining sufficient gold in India. Massive evidence supported by elaborate facts and figures obtained from the Continent and America was placed before Sir Purshotamdas and he had no option, after the solitary Indian economist on the Commission had succumbed to the blandishments of the other members, but to accept the evidence and its obvious conclusion or to procure independent facts of his own to prove the practicability of immediately introducing gold currency in India. The whole matter was thus reduced to a question of fact and while Sir Purshotamdas agreed to the gold bullion standard which admittedly secures no substantial advantage to the country, we are sure that he would be the first man to put up a brave fight for the introduction of effective gold standard as soon as he could be convinced about the sufficiency of the liquid gold necessary for the purpose.

The Businessman's Viewpoint

Prof. Joshi's criticism of the Indian Currency League must also be pronounced to be as ill-advised as it is hasty and one-sided. He has not a word of appreciation to say about the admirable propaganda work that the League has already accomplished during the two short months of its existence and on the awakening that is spreading throughout the whole country about the ruinous results of the 18d. ratio. He falls foul of the League for concentrating its attention on the exchange question leaving the far more important questions of standard and currency practically untouched. Now it will be easily understood that while theoretical economists would be naturally inclined to attach the greatest importance to the standard on value on which the whole monetary system of the country would be based, practical businessmen would on the other hand deem it far more urgent to agitate against a rate of exchange which spells ruin to the vast majority of the population of the country and which has brought almost a serious crisis in the commercial life of our cities by militating against the speedy movement of most of our raw products. Few must have been left untouched by the passionate eloquence with which some of our premier businessmen have dilated on the ghastly consequences of the continuance of the present high exchange. No wonder then that the sponsors of the Currency League decided to agitate on this burning question without waiting to define its opinions on questions which appeared to be more complicated. It should also be noted that Indian political opinion is sharply divided to-day along party and communal lines.

A Groundless Charge.

So the League sought to provide a common platform for politicians and businessmen of all shades of opinion by fixing on the clearest and most well-de-

(Continued on page 8).

ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

WORK BEFORE THE CALCUTTA SESSION.

(BY S. H. JHABWALA.)

The All-India Trade Union Congress was first brought into being in those trying times when the Postmen and the Tramway men and Municipal Scavengers and others had collectively withdrawn from serving in their various departments, on account of reasons which need not be recalled now. Col. Wedgewood was at the time on a visit to India and other persons of note were then busy interesting themselves in the welfare of the Indian masses. My friend Mr. Chaman Lall had then just arrived from England full of enthusiastic ideas about the organization of labour. With Lala Lajpatrai as President we laid the foundation stone of the Congress in Bombay. It was a great success. Since then it has held six successive meetings at different places in India and with a few honourable exceptions the whole organization is being run by representatives of labour all over India.

Absence of Co-ordination.

Each province has a Provincial Committee of its own and the work has been subdivided into various parts. Each labour worker has given his share of service in the promotion of the Congress but now that the seed is growing into a tree a disastrous difference of opinion is gradually setting in threatening the cause and making a cleavage in the world of labour. Unfortunately owing to distance and absence of co-ordinate efforts on the part of various workers mutual distrust in the work of one or the other office-bearers is setting in and this is further enlarged by Government offering certain concessions such as labour representation at the Geneva Conference and nomination to the Central and Provincial Legislatures. Goverment nominate in every case and have not permitted still the right of election to the labourers for reasons which remain unconvincing in the eyes of Labour. This position unfortunately creates diversity of interest among the workers so that every body who is interested in the Labour Movement has his eye on Government prizes. Of course there are a few honourable exceptions.

Danger of Mutual Distrust.

Want of faith has ruined many great national institutions and before it takes root even among the office-bearers, efforts must be made to remove it in the interest of the voice-less workers on whose behalf they are attempting to speak. The next Congress is meeting at Calcutta in January and from now differences have begun to rise which ought to be made up at Calcutta. There the two rival Reception Committees are issuing rival circulars to the different Labour Unions in the Country. Let us all realise that the Trade Union Congress is not composed only of those few intelligent sympathisers of labour who are actually working for its advancement but that it is a movement of the masses and the masses must be faithfully represented by these leaders through this, the only leading and influential labour organisation in the country.

Notes of the Day.

A Fine Stand.

"The men can just drift back any time now," said Mr. Cook, the British miners' leader, at the end of the strikers' conference last Saturday. The acceptance by the men of settlement by districts in the hope that a national co-ordinating principle will be applied to such a settlement by the Tribunal of Appeal which the Baldwin Government have promised them indicates that they think that they have fought sufficiently long and have at last compelled the Baldwin policy of non-interference to change into one of active assistance. It is a fine stand they have put up and if the assistance Mr. Baldwin promises on behalf of the State in ending the dispute materialises happily, all will be well. But the pinpricks to the miners in the shape of prosecuting their Parliamentary leaders for the alleged contravention of Emergency Regulations is a queer form of giving concrete expression to such assistance.

Fascismo in France.

When a few months ago a group of firebrands in France established the first Fascist organisation the French Press and public regarded the event with amused contempt. Democratic France, however much it may complain against the incompetence of its Parliamentarians to give the franc stability and the ministry of the day a longer lease of life, is not at all anxious to import Mussolini methods. The raid on the editorial offices of the "Action Francaise", a Paris Journal, when a dozen Fascists indulged in acts of violence and the row ended with the exchange of revolver shots is sure to evoke spirited and angry, demands on the part of the French people that the Government must take drastic measures against the French Fascists and refuse to harbour in the country their friends from Italy who are busy pushing on the Fascist propaganda in France.

Sensible Advice.

The "Observer" of London gives the British Imperialists some very sensible advice in regard to their attitude to China when it deprecates the talk about Bolshevism in that country and wants England to recognise that "the old treaty days are gone never to return." Its lament that the "West is not truly convinced that Eastern Nationalism has been growing" is a belated realisation of a fact which as the "Observer" itself admits "Russia understands and makes use of." British policy in China has made England the most hated Foreign Power in that country but England as yet has taken no warning.

The Contrast.

The recent happenings in Southern China where the Cantonese Government progresses from one success to another and establishes itself more solidly as the only really national Government in the land have thrown into lurid contrast the pronounced antipathy of Britain to the national and popular cause in China and the attitude of studious neutrality the other Foreign Powers have observed in regard to the Chinese internecine struggle. England is unable now to persuade them to take concerted action for the vindication of those unjust and arrogant privileges which China was forced until now to concede to them. The American attitude towards the Chinese demand for the abolition of the rights of extra-territoriality, which is sincere and gathers volume, is a bitter pill for British Imperialism to swallow. It will be safer for the trade interests of England in China if the British authorities resist the temptation of pursuing the gunboat policy and come to an understanding with the national Government at Canton.

Unfair Weapons.

Opinions may conceivably differ as to which is the better candidate, Lala Lajpat Rai or Diwan Chamanlal. But we expected that the "Indian National Herald" would be the last paper to support the particular objection taken by Mr. Chamanlal to Lalaji's candidature. In 1917 Lalaji was prohibited from practising as a lawyer. The High Court itself has since removed the unjust ban; but Mr. Chamanlal contends that the ban still operates on Lalaji's candidature unless it is removed by the Governor-General. Whatever may be the legal aspect of the case, we thought, and still think, that it was unfair on the part of Mr. Chamanlal to have taken advantage of a ban which was unjust "ab initio" and which the whole country condemns. The "Hindu," a staunch Swarajist paper, also takes the same view and says: "At a time when we are demanding that the ban on political offenders should be removed altogether, it is highly improper that a Diwan Chamanlal should have succumbed to the temptation of advancing the unchivalrous objection." The "Herald" thinks otherwise and says that "if a leader like Lala Lajpat Rai, provocatively, gratuitously and ungraciously goes out of his way to fight two elections, he must expect to be hit back by every available weapon." We know the provocation. Yet we would prefer "every fair weapon" to "every available weapon".

CONGRESS PRESIDENT'S SUCCESS.

INDO-EGYPTIAN AIR SERVICE.

TERMS OF AGREEMENT WITH IMPERIAL AIRWAYS LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY FLIGHTS ARRANGED.

LONDON, Nov. 15

The agreement with the Imperial Airways Limited for the establishment of an Indo-Egyptian Civil transport service for five years from the date of the first flight provides that the Company will establish not later than January 1st next, regular fortnightly services of three-engined machines in each direction between Egypt and India via Baghdad and Basra for the carriage of mails, goods and passengers. The Air Ministry will arrange for the provision of certain specified ground facilities at a number of places 'en route' while the company generally will be responsible for providing the requisite personnel and any other ground services.

THE ANNUAL SUBSIDY.

The maximum annual subsidy that can be earned will be 93,600 sterling. Should that be earned fully in each year of five years, and should the cost of the ground organisation falling on the Air Ministry reach the estimate of sixty-five thousand sterling over the whole period, the total cost of the scheme would be brought slightly above the figure of half a million sterling mentioned in the supplementary estimate. Any profit in the working of the service will accrue towards the repayment of Government subsidies in accordance with the European agreement of May 15th 1924.

The institution of civil air service will enable the termination of the fortnightly Egypt-Iraq mail service. It is accordingly arranged subject to overriding by military necessities to withdraw from Iraq the Squadron of Air Force with a substantial net saving to the state.—Reuter.

COMMUNIST OUTBREAK IN JAVA.

ARRESTS CONTINUE

LONDON, Nov. 15.

Amsterdam.—Latest messages from Batavia with regard to the Java Communist outbreak report that the situation is practically everywhere under control and that arrests continue. A small and uninfluential Communist party of Netherlands has telegraphed to the Colonial Minister and M. Jonkheer Degraeff, the new Government of Dutch Indies ascribing the disorders to the alleged maladministration of Doctor Feck, the ex-Governor.—Reuter.

REBELLION AT LABOEAN

LONDON, Nov. 16.

Batavia:—Five-hundred insurgents armed with rifles attacked a garrison at Laboean, but were repulsed by rapid fire. One soldier was slightly wounded. It is believed that the rebels suffered severely. Details are lacking as communications have been cut. Military reinforcements are being rushed to the scene but many bridges have been broken and roads blocked.—Reuter.

MYSTERY OF DISORDER AT CORK

SEVERAL REPUBLICANS ARRESTED

LONDON, Nov. 16.

The outburst of disorder at Cork mentioned in a message of November 14th appears to have been a part of a concerted action the purpose of which is obscure. At least eight barracks in the Free State have been raided and documents seized which were however unimportant. Eleven persons believed to include all the important personnel of the Republican General Headquarters have been arrested at Dublin and ten arrests have been made at Cork. Armed raiders shot and mortally wounded an orderly of the barracks at Hollyford County Tipperary. The military camp near Dublin was raided, arms caoried rff and the sentry was shot and wounded seriously.—Reuter.

ANNIVERSARY OF BATTLE OF YSER.

BELGIAN KING'S LETTER TO MARSHAL FOCH.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

Brussels.—The anniversary of the battle of Yser was commemorated by the march of ex-service men past the King before the palace. The King sent a letter to Marshal Foch with reference to the latter's remarks mentioned in a message of November 11th. The King declares that on October 13th 1914, an order was circulated among the whole of the Belgian army declaring that whoever uttered a word of retreat would be regarded as a traitor and before Marshal Foch's visit, the Belgian army had been ordered to stand firm at all costs on the Yser line and no order for retreat had been given during the whole of the ensuing battle It is true that critical circumstances of October 26th led the Belgian headquarters staff to contemplate retiring but Marshal Foch knows that the King steadfastly opposed even the consideration of this plan.—Reuter's Special.

MINERS CROWD POLICE COURT.

ALLEGED TRANSGRESSION OF EMERGENCY REGULATIONS.

MR. KIRKWOOD'S PROSECUTIONS.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

A large crowd of miners and their womenfolk disdaining the drizzling rain, had collected outside the Police Court at Renishaw in Derbyshire long before the proceedings began. The police, who had forbidden the intended procession were strongly reinforced. The reason for this excitement was the appearance of Mr. Kirkwood, M. P. on a charge of transgressing Emergency Regulations in the course of his speeches delivered in Derbyshire villages on 2nd November.—Reuter.

Mr. Maxton, M. P. was ordered to leave the Court for interrupting the prosecution. The case was adjourned for a week on Mr. Kirkwood's application asking for time to prepare his defence in view of the "great constitutional principles involved". Mr. Kirkwood also said that he would put the Home Secretary in the witness box at the next hearing. Mr. Kirkwood was loudly cheered when he left the court at the head of a large crowd who sang the Red Flag.—Reuter's Special.

"A HAPPY FAMILY."

WORK OF IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

In the course of his speech on the occasion of the reception to the Dominion and Indian representatives to the Imperial Conference by the University College, London, the Maharajah of Burdwan said he felt that the Conference was progressing satisfactorily under the best auspices and they were all a very happy family. India expected her students to give to all parts of India from which they came not only their best in vocations for which they were preparing but to uphold the fine traditions of their motherland and be a credit to her.—Reuter.

THE QUESTION OF DEFENCE.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

At the Imperial Conference's first plenary meeting held for some time at Downing Street to-day the first business transacted was further discussion on the question of defence after which the Prime Ministers' Committee met. It is reiterated that while there are naturally different opinions on various matters, there is no serious divergence of view and it is expected that the question of Dominions status will be finally disposed of by the the Prime Ministers' Committee.—Reuter.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.

LONODN, Nov. 15.

The Imperial Conference has decided that the discussion on Imperial defence should not at present be published. The Overseas Settlement Committee has drafted its report and expects to complete its business to-morrow. The Economic sub-committee has completed the consideration of the films question and is approaching the end of its business. It is hoped that on Thursday there will be a plenary conference to consider further reports from research and overseas settlement committees and discuss various other matters.—Reuter.

LATEST SERVICE DEVELOPMENT.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

The Imperial Conference continued discussions on defence. Statements were made by Mr. Mackenzie King, Mr. Bruce, Mr. Coates, Mr. Monroe, Mr. Havenga, Mr. O'Higgins and Maharaja of Burdwan. High appreciation was expressed with the arrangements made by the First Lord of Admiralty, Secretaries of State for War and Air under which at a naval review at Camberley and at Croydon the Dominions and Indian delegates had an opportunity of studying the latest service developments.

The various reports of economic sub-committee were brought up and approved. These reports "inter alia" recommend to the consideration of the Governments of the Empire the principles of the recent Washington draft convention with regard to oil pollution of navigable waters and also the Brussels draft international conventions with regard to the limitation of shipowners' liability and wartime mortgages and lines. They also recommended to the conference the resolution in favour of maintaining the imperial shipping committee on its present basis.—Reuter.

A dacoity was committed at Kamalpore, six miles to the west of Pabna, on Saturday night. The superintendent of police who had received previous intimation had sent an armed police. One of the dacoits was shot dead and another was seriously wounded. The other dacoits fled with injuries, Police enquiry is proceeding.

MR. SRINIVASA IYENGAR RETURNED TO ASSEMBLY.

MORE VICTORIES FOR CONGRESS.

KAMALA DEVI DEFEATED BY CONGRESS CANDIDATE.

Srijut S. Srinivasa Iyengar, President-elect of the Assam Congress, was declared elected to the Legislative Assembly by the Madras City Constituency. Mr. Chakkarai Chettiar, an ex-Congressman who opposed Mr. Iyengar on Justice Party ticket was defeated by nearly 2,000 votes.

Processions and demonstrations mark the electioneering activity in Punjab where brisk canvassing is going on in favour of the Congress candidates. Calcutta is reported to be on the throes of election.

BRISK ELECTIONEERING IN CALCUTTA.

MADRAS, Nov. 16.

Srijut S. Srinivasa Iyengar, President elect of the Assam Congress was declared elected to the Legislative Assembly by the city constituency, before a large gathering of over 15,000 people. Mr. Chakkarai Chettiar a seceder from the Congress last year, who stood on the Justice party ticket, was defeated securing 2,000 votes less than Mr. Iyengar. Soon after the results were announced there was a big demonstration in which several leaders took part.

S. CANARA RURAL.

In the South Canara non-Mohamedan Rural Constituency, the Congress candidate Mr. Karanth has been declared elected.

COIMBATORE DISTRICT.

The Coimbatore District constituency has returned one Justicite, one Independent and one Congressman. Mr. C. V. Venkatramana Iyengar the sitting member, Mr. Ramalingam Chettiar, and Mr. Venudaya Gownder are the successful

MRS. KAMALADEVI DEFEATED.

MADRAS, Nov. 16.

Election returns for the non-Mahomedan rural constituencies of Malabar, Madura, Coimbatore, Vizagapatam, South Canara, Salem and South Arcot announced to-day show that out of the 13 elected 5 belong to the Congress Party, 5 to the Independent Party and 3 to the Justice Party. Vizagapatam has returned both the Congress candidates, one of whom was the leader of the Opposition in the last Council in the South Canara constituency. Mrs. Kamaladevi, Independent, has been defeated by the Congress nominee.—A. P.

ELECTIONS AT CHITTOOR.

CHITTOOR, November 16.

The Chittoor non-Mahomedan rural constituency has returned Mr. B. Munuswami Naidu (Justice) sitting member and Mr. Parthasarathi Iyengar (Congress) to the Madras Legislative Council. The former polled 13,081 votes and the latter 11,890.—A. P.

MANY MORE TO COME.

CONGRESS VICTORIES IN MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, November 15.

The Ganjam non-Mohamadan constituency has returned two Congress and one justicite who is the Minister for Education.

Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan the Congress candidate was returned by the City Mohamadan constituency. His opponent was an independent candidate. Till now the congress has secured thirty-two seats and it is expected many more will be secured before all the results are announced.

POLLING AT CALCUTTA.

ENTHUSIASM OF WOMEN VOTERS.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 16.

Polling for the Legislative Council and the Assembly in the mofussil constituencies in Bengal took place to-day. Polling in the city takes place to-morrow. Reports received so far go to show that there was not as much enthusiasm this time as there was in the last election, although nearly all the seats both in the Council and the Assembly are keenly contested. There was brisk polling in the Calcutta suburban constituency both for Bengal Council and the Assembly. In this constituency Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy Swarajist and Secretary Bengal Election Board is opposed for a seat in the Council by Mr. Panchagopal Chakravarty, Responsivisit. The seat for the Assembly is contested by Mr. T. C. Goswami, the sitting Swarajist member and Mr. Narendranath Sett, Responsivist.

According to approximate calculations, about 40 per cent. of voters polled in both the constituencies for the Council and the Assembly. One significant feature of the election is the polling by a large number of women voters In some of the polling booths, especially at the Baranagore, a suburban, municipal office, the polling arragements were inadequate to cope with the large number of women voters who sought to exercise their franchise.—F. P.

IN THE THROES OF ELECTION

INTENSE ACTIVITY IN BENGAL.

CALCUTTA, November 16.

The City of Calcutta is in the throes of the General Election for the Bengal Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly, polling for which commences here to-morrow. Voting in some of the mofussil non-Mahomedan constituencies of the Bengal Council commenced to-day. Polling in all the constituencies is expected to be over in four days and the entire results will have been declared by the end of the month. "Canvassing in the City is being carried on very briskly and reams of paper in the form of circulars and handbills have already been emptied into the house of hte electors. Placards and posters urging the electors to cast their votes in favour of the different candidates can be seen everywhere. Vigorous house to house canvassing is being carried on in all parts of the city. The state of parties in the last Bengal Council at the time of its dissolution was Swarajists 40, Liberals 16, Nationalists 12 and Independents 18. Nominated members numbered 26, while European and Anglo-Indian interests were represented by 18 seats. The total strength of the Council is 140 over. Twelve unopposed returns have already been declared, including four Congress candidates.—A. P.

KEEN CONTEST BETWEEN MOONJE AND ABHYANKAR.

PANDIT MALAVIYA CANVASSING VOTES

NAGPUR, November 16.

In the Akola rural constituency to the C. P. Council Mr. Gole, the Congress candidate, has defeated Mr. Kelkar, a Responsivist.

For one seat of the University constituency there were three candidates of whom Mr. Golvalkar, Responsivist, was declared elected by a majority of seventy votes.

For one seat to represent the Nagpur division in the Legislative Assembly votes were recorded to-day and it appears that Mr. M. V. Abhyankar leads in Nagpur. Reports of the poll from the mofussil show that the contest was very keen and Mr. Abhyankar or Dr. Moonje cannot definitely say about the success. It is reported that Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya was present at the polling booth at Tumsar canvassing votes for Dr. Moonje. In Nagpur, canvassing on both sides was very brisk and the poll is very heavy. About 90 per cent. of the voters attended the polling stations to exercise their franchise.—A. P.

C. P. ELECTIONS.

AMRAOTI, November 16.

The East Berar Mahomedan rural constituency of the C. P. Legislative Council has returned Muhammad Sharfuddin who secured 306 votes while his opponents Mudaffar Hussain, got 217 votes and Mir Reayatalli of Kharala 179 votes. Mr. Sharfuddin was declared to have been duly elected to the C. P. Council.—A. P.

AKOLA SWARAJIST DEFEATS RESPONSIVIST.

MR. GOLE ELECTED M. L. C.

AMRAOTI, Nov. 16

From the West Berar non-Mahomedan constituency Mr. P. B. Gole, Akola, a

(Continued on Next Page.)

GOVT. AND NIZAM.

QUESTION OF ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS.

CENSORING OF FILMS IN INDIA.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

In the House of Commons replying to Mr. Ward-Milne, Lord Winterton stated that the question of undesirable films being exhibited in India was kept under close observation and Lord Birkenhead was regularly communicating with the Government of India on the subject. Under the existing laws arrangements for the censoring of films in India ought to be adequate but it must be recognised that it might be more difficult to secure an experienced examination in India than was possible in England.

ROYAL INDIAN NAVY.

Replying to Mr. Hore-Belisha Lord Winterton said that the legislation both in India and England would be necessary for the inauguration of the Royal Indian Navy. He hoped it would be possible to introduce a bill in Parliament soon; meanwhile the Government of India was already working out proposals to carry out the Committee's recommendations.

Replying to questions Lord Winterton hoped decisions of the Government on the other main recommendations of the Indian Currency Commission would be announced soon.

Replying to Mr. Day Lord Winterton said that the questions of administrative reform raised in recent communications between the Government of India and the Nizam of Hyderabad were still being discussed and he was not yet in a position to state the results. He deprecated Mr. Day's description of the Government of India's action as sending an ultimatum to the Nizam.—Reuter.

BURDWAN'S LUNCHEON.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE MEMBERS INTERTAINED.

LONDON. Nov. 15.

The Maharajah of Burdwan gave a luncheon at the Carlton Hotel to the Members of the Imperial Conference. Among 45 guests were Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Churchill, Lord Birkenhead, Lord Winterton, Mr. Amery and other Cabinet Members, Mr. Chadwick, Mr. Smith and Mr. Havenga (both South Africa) and the Maharaj Kumar. There were no speeches except that of the Maharajah of Burdwan when he proposed the toast of the King Emperor. Mr. Baldwin thanked the host.—Reuter.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

ECONOMIC COMMITTEE'S RESOLUTION.

RUGBY, Nov. 15.

At the twelfth plenary session of the Imperial Conference held to-day, the General Economic Committee passed a resolution in the following terms:—The Imperial Conference welcomes the efforts that are being made to reach the International agreement, upon measures for abolishing the evils resulting from the discharge of oil in navigable waters and recommends the principles of the draft convention for this purpose, recently prepared at Washington to the consideration of the Governments of the Empire. It was agreed also that the work of the Imperial Shipping Committee is of importance to the Empire, and that the Committee should be maintained on the present basis deriving authority from and being responsible to the Governments represented in the Imperial Conference.

REDISTRIBUTION OF WHITE POPULATION.

The Overseas Settlement Committee completed its first survey of its draft report covering a very wide field of enquiry, and the report will probably be finally passed to-morrow. The main object of the inquiry has been to promote the redistribution of the white population of the Empire, to the best interests of the Empire as a whole. On the subject of the production and exhibition within the Empire of cinematograph films of British origin the Economic Committee has now completed its consideration and the report is being drafted.—B.O.W.

DUKE OF YORK'S VISIT TO AUSTRALIA

RUGBY, Nov. 15.

His Royal Highness the Duke of York will leave Portsmouth on January 6th in the battle cruiser "Renown." He will make a stay of 3 days at Kingston, Jamaica and then proceed by way of Panama Canal. At Suva in Fiji he will stay one day. The Prince will reach Auckland (New Zealand) on February 22nd and his visits to the chief towns of New Zealand and Australia will last until May 23rd when he will leave Fremantle for England. The voyage home will be made by way of Mauritius where the Prince will stay 3 days and return through the Suez Canal.—B.O.W.

The Arab tribesman who fired a shot at Cobham's aeroplane, fatally wounding Elliott, his mechanic, has been found guilty of manslaughter by Nasiriyah Sessions Court and sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment.—Reuter.

TRAVELLING INCOGNITO.

EX-INDORF MAHARAJA'S LATEST.

NEW NAME TO FACILITATE STUDY.

SALTLAKE CITY, Nov. 16.

The Maharaja of Indore is staying here under the name of T. Raje. According to a member of the Travel Bureau who is accompanying him, His Highness prefers to travel incognito in order to facilitate study of local conditions.—Reuter.

BROADCASTING CORPORATION.

POWERS OF SECURING NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

Powers proposed to be granted to the British Broadcasting Corporation which would succeed the present regime on the 1st of January were subject of a debate on the supplementary estimate for broadcasting services. An objection has been fastened in some quarters on the proposal to enable the broadcasting authorities to collect their own news which is contrary to their present arrangement between the B. B. C. and the newspaper interests. The Postmaster General said that the present arrangement between the B. B. C. and the newspaper interests was too circumscribed and new governors hoped to negotiate a more widely extended one. He was not prepared to say that the broadcasting could permanently be held down to its present narrowly drawn restrictions and therefore he defended the recommendatioss made by the expert committee to equip the Corporation with powers of equality in securing news. The Corporation would be prohibited from expressing the opinion of editorial character. It was estimated that if the trade revived there would be 22,00,000 licenses by the 31st of March.—Reuter.

BROADCASTING PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

Restrictions imposed by the new charter prohibited the corporation with certain exceptions from broadcasting advertisements. This was inserted in view of an awful warning afforded by what happened in other countries. The prohibition of the broadcast editorial matter would also apply to matters of political, religious or industrial controversy by speech or lecture. He expected criticism in the latter respect and was prepard fully to note opinions. He pointed out practical difficulties and other objections in broadcasting parliamentary proceedings. Ex-Minister William Graham denied that the broadcasting was hostile to material interests of the press and considered that one service was complementary to the other. The American experience showed that there had been an increased demand for newspapers as a result of compact broadcast statements. Other speakers mainly objected to the restriction on the expression of opinion and the establishment of Government monopoly after which an estimate was agreed to without division.—Reuter.

S. AFRICAN SITUATION.

MR. SASTRI'S WARNING TO INDIANS.

POONA, Nov. 16.

On the eve his departure to South Africa, the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri was given, last evening, a hearty send off by the Deccan Sabha of which he is a vice-president. The function was of an informal nature but there was a good deal of discussion about the Indian situation in South Africa. While Mr. Sastri considered the personnel of the Indian delegation satisfactory he warned the Indian public against undue optimism. Mr. Vaze, Editor of the "Servant of India" is accompanying Mr. Sastri as his secretary.

PREPARING FOR JOURNEY.

Mr. Sastri left last night for Bombay on his way to Delhi to meet the Viceroy and will on his way back see Mahatma Gandhi at Satyagraha Ashram on the 21st inst. and discuss the situation with him.—A. P.

ALLEGED CHEATING OF GOVT

FALSE FASSIL DOCUMENT.

LAHORE, Nov. 15.

The sessions trial commenced before Justice Eford assisted by a mixed jury, of Sgt. Bowell, Rai Saheb Rochiram, Government contractor and two Government clerks for cheating Government in respect of over Rs. 11,000.

The prosecution stated that the accused prepared a false document showing that Government had been supplied with two lakhs and fifty thousand pounds of green fassil for which Rochiram received the amount in question. This quantity of fassil was never supplied.

A section of Dutch East Indian Communists have established a depot at Singapore for firearms destined for Dutch East Indies. The leader of the Java Communists is a man named Seodakat.—Reuter.

"EVENING NEWS" AND MADRASSI VOTERS.

PROTEST MEETING AT MATUNGA.

UNCONDITIONAL APOLOGY DEMANDED.

A monster public meeting of the South Indian Inhabitants of Matunga, was held at the King's Circle, yesterday, to protest against the damaging statements made by the "Evening News" in its editorial of 15th instant, against the Madrassi voters, who solidly supported the Congress candidate Mr. Ginwalla from Bombay City North. Resolutions were passed asking the Editor of the "Evening News" to take back the statements made, and apologise publicly. A fuller report of the meeting will appear in our next issue.

CONGRESS PRESIDENT'S SUCCESS.

(Continued from Previous Page.)

Swarajist candidate, has been returned to the C. P. Legislative Council with a poll of 2272 defeating the Responsivist candidate Mr. S. W. Kelkar, Akola who secured only 1710 votes.

FALSE RUMOURS.

RAO SAHEB RUPCHAND'S CANDIDATURE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

JALGAON November 15.

Rumours have been set afloat that Raosaheb Rupchand Motiram one of the independent candidate for the Assembly is retiring. But the rumours are absolutely false. He is not retiring on the contrary Raosaheb Rupchand's chances are very bright. He is getting good support from all quarters.

MR. KELKAR SURE.

It is said that the fight is for the second seat. Mr. Kelkar's seat is sure.

PROSPECTS IN U. P.

ALLAHABAD November 16.

Reports from the various parts of the province show that great interest was exhibited by electors of the Allahabad University Constituency and about 65 per cent. of voters attended the polling booths. Pandit Iqbal Narain Gurtu (Progressive Liberal) seems to have better chance.

For the Agra Landholders South constituency Rai Bahadur Lala Behari Lal, Chairman, District Board, Allahabad, is likely to be the successful candidate

The Independent Congress Party have adopted Thakur Ramajaya Singh of Amethi as the party's candidate for Legislative Assembly for the Fyzabad Division.—A. P.

SUPPORT THE CONGRESS.

SWAMI GOVINDANAND'S APPEAL.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LARKANA, November 15.

An overcrowded meeting was held at Larkana presided over by Mr. Kodumal Bhatia. Mr. Ram Motwani made a stirring appeal to support the Congress candidate.

Messrs. Valecha and Chandiram showed that Mr. Tikamdas as individual also, was better fitted to be returned to the Assembly than Mr. Harchandrai who was old and could not give time to Assembly work he must be made to retire.

SEND FEARLESS MEN.

Swami Govindanand said that the question was between Mr. Harchandrai, and the congress represented by Mr. Tikamdas. "Will you vote for the congress or Mr. Harchandrai? (cries of congress,) Send energetic, fearless, able and responsible people as your representatives to the Assembly, who shall fight and vote for the popular cause and Mr. Tikamdas can be relied upon."

Mr. Kodumal, Municipal Councillor, President, Hindu Sabha, called upon all voters to support the Congress and vote for Mr. Tikamdas.

PROCESSION PROPAGANDA.

LAHORE CONGRESSMEN ACTIVE.

LAHORE, Nov 15.

On account of a mild attack of influenza Lala Lajpat Rai has returned to Lahore from his tour in the United Provinces. He will be busy with election activities for the next two weeks

A large number of Congressmen and citizens of Lahore paraded the streets of the city urging voters to support Lala Dunichand the Congress candidate for the Lahore City constituency. Short speeches were delivered at cross roads recounting Lala Dunichand's services to the country and sacrifices for the nation. A similar procession paraded the streets in support of the Mahomedan candidate in Lahore city who is opposing Sir Mahomed Iqbal. The authorities had taken full precautions to prevent any disturbance and a large number of policemen were posted throughout the city.—A. P.

RAO BAHADUR AS RESPONSIVIST CANDIDATE.

SIDELIGHT ON POONA ELECTION

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

POONA, Nov. 14.

It was expected that a stop would be put on the election activities on the 9th instant after the polling for the Provincial Council was over and much of the dust thrown up and heat engendered would subside. But Fate seems to have decreed otherwise. On account of the death of Dr. Lohokare, the Responsivist candidate, and also on account of fresh nominations being called for, at least till the 2nd of December on which date polling is to be held, the pot will continue to boil as violently as hitherto. None thought that the poll would be countermanded as a result of the demise of one of the candidates and the partisans of the other two candidates, Rao Bahadur Lallubhai and Mr. Vayal, were seen actively canvassing at the polling stations even while the funeral procession was marching through the streets! The incident of the death of Dr. Lohokare just on the eve of the polling is dramatic and unique and the consequential countermanding of the poll is also equally so. But Poona has the reputation of being the mother of many such romantic happenings.

CANDIDATE FOR POONA CITY.

Who will stand now for the seat is again the talk of the town. The Responsivist Party will probably set up Rao Bahadur Hanmant Ram Ramnath, a rich merchant of Poona. It is believed by many that in his favour Rao Bahadur Lallubhai, the Congress candidate, will withdraw. Both the adoption of one Rao Bahadur by the Responsive Party and the retirement of another of the Congress Party are certain events. Two other candidates, one from the cantonment, and the second from the Brahmin wards are very likely to come forward. But whoever stands or does not stand the reputation of the Responsive Co-operation Party will not be a whit increased by the adoption of Rao Bahadur Hanmantram. Only the Responsivists can claim victory over the Congress Party in the withdrawal of its candidate. At the same time it must be remembered that the Responsive Co-operation Party has done the very things for doing which it hauled the Congressmen over burning coals. At best both the parties are quits hereafter. The adoption of a Rao Bahadur by the Party is sure to create a great deal of dissatisfaction among the followers of Tilak himself. It must be admitted that there must be some sort of equation between a constituency and its representative. Poona is known as the home of extreme nationalism. It sends out fighters with Government. It is the best intellectual city. Poona City Constituency is rightly held to be only next to the Unitual capacity, political knowledge and discriminating thought. To ask such a constituency to select a Rao Bahadur is a humiliation.

It is true that every year election is becoming more and more a matter of money. The Congress candidate who has now withdrawn is said to have expended more than Rs. 15,000. And had the polling taken place on the 9th he would have had spent from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 10,000 more. Even to-day there are persons in Poona who are offering to disburse a sum of Rs. 30,000 if only they were set up as candidates by a versity Constituency, in point of intellecparticular Party and were sent into the Legislative Council. It is also true that on account of the general communal and political situation in the country there have begun to move violent currents and cross-currents which are becoming too tempestuous to be smoothened. But with all this, it is certainly not impossible for a sterling, patriotic pugnacious nationalist and disciple of Tilak like Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar to be triumphant at the polls. The national instincts of Poona citizens are not yet so dead, their love of Lok. Tilak not so overshadowed, their patriotism not so softened. It is unfortunate that within half a dozen years of Tilak's disappearance his Party should have to nominate such a person for Poona City! The date for final nomination is the 19th, and hence after the 20th instant the candidates' list will be made up. Till that time much water might flow beneath the 'Lakdi bridge'. For the present, the news of the adoption of R. B. Hanmantram Ramnath as the Responsivist candidate will continue to spread and sadden the heart of every true Nationalist and more especially every faithful Tilakite.

MORE CONGRESS SUCCESSES IN MADRAS.

MADRAS, Nov. 15.

Following are further results announced to-day:—

For the Ganjam rural constituency to local council (3 seats) Sir Bisvanath Das (Congress) 19,331 votes, Mr. R Kameswara Rao (Congress) 13,227 and Sir A. P. Patro (Justice) Education Minister 11877 have been returned.

For the Tinnevelly rural constituency (two seats) Mr. S Kumaraswami Reddiar (Justice) 16.125 votes and Mr. Chidambaranatha Mudaliar (Justice) 11,151 votes have been returned defeating Sir T. N. Sivagnanam Pillai (Justice) who polled 8,306 votes

For the Chingleput North Arcot Muslim constituency (one seat) Mr. Abdul Razak (Independent) has been returned defeating Shafee Mahomed (Congress) and Abdulla Ghatala (Justice).—A. P.

JUBBULPORE RETURNS INDEPENDENT

LONDON, Nov. 15

BILASPUR, (C. P.), Nov. 16.

Mr. Kashi Prasad Pandey (Independent) has been elected to the C. P. Legislative Council from Jubbulpore District.—A. P.

A CORRECTION.

MADRAS, November 15.

In the Tanjore Christian Constituency it was Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar (Justicite), who came out successful and not Mr. Ponniah as I wired to you previously.

MADRAS, Nov. 16.

Election returns coming from mofussils show that Congress party's gains to the new council are increasing. Out of the 98 elected seats to have been so far filled up, 6 of them belonging to special constituencies. The Congress Party have so far captured 38 seats and a good number of the remainder are Independents. It is difficult to say the exact strength of the Justice Party in the new council. From the returns so far available some members of this Party who have been re-elected are now declaring themselves as Independents. —A. P.

RESPONSIVE CO-OPERATION PARTY.

Under the auspices of the Responsive Co-operation Party, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, will address the Christian voters for the Assembly, to-day (Wednesday) at 7 p.m. at Instituto Luso Indiano Hall. All are requsted to attend.

THE VITAL QUESTION.

(Continued from page 6.)

fined grievance they found ready at hand. The League, however, was never a body of narrow-minded commercialists and it has from the very outset shown its appreciation of larger issues by aiming in its chief object at the encouragement and provision of facilities" for a systematic and impartial study of questions relating to currency so that a currency policy best suited to the interests of India may be evolved. Prof. Joshi has in the last paragraph of his letter issued a general appeal to "unite, make up our minds in an informal meeting, come to definite conclusios on all the points and start an agitation before it is too late." The public will however be agreeably surprised to learn that his wish was fulfilled even before it was uttered. The recent visit of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya was availed of by the leaders of the Currency League to hold informal meetings at which businessmen as well as economists were fully represented to discuss the whole question of gold standard and currency. The results of these meetings have not yet been published but it is understood on the most reliable authority that a common understanding has been reached on "the necessity of introducing a really effective gold standard with a gold currency." It is to be hoped that the Currency League as well as Sir Purshotamdas himself will now set about in right earnest for agitating not only for the 16d. ratio but also for the gold standard and currency and that the co-operation of all political parties in and outside the next Congress and new Legislative Assembly will enable popular agitation to reach such heights of intensity and make the national demand so irresistible as to bear down all interested opposition and to bend even the iron will of Sir Basil Bleakett himself.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

JUTES STEADILY IMPROVING.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 16.

In the share market in jutes there was a fair amount of profit taking evident, although the undertone remains firm. The close was slightly easier. In coals a moderate business resulted. Standard being marked up half a point. In teas in spite of a higher tea auction prices on the whole show no changes. In miscellaneous Indian Iron and Steel are the turn better but there is little of interest to remark. Government securities were quiet. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—6 per cent. bonds 1927 101|10.

Banks:—Eastern Bank 85|8.

Railways:—Arrah Sasaram Light Railway 87, Darjeeling Himalayan Railway pref 100.

Cottons:—Bowreah ord 273.

Jutes:—Alliance 535, Anglo India 407, Auckland 276, Bally pref 105, Birla 9|10, Budge Budge ord 517, Budge Budge pref 122, Champdany 179|8, Cheviot 305, Clive 37|14, Craig 5|4, Dalhousie ord 452|8, Dalhousie pref 119|8, Fort William 335, Gonrepore 745, Howrah 43|6, Hukumchand ord 14, Kamarhatty 665, Kankinarrah 512, Lansdowne ord 297, Lansdowne pref 113|8, Lawrence 612, National 31|11, Northbrook 55, do pref 117|8, Nuddea 47|8, Orient 267, Presidency 8|4, Reliance 72, Reliance pref 120|8, Union ord 584, Union pref 117|8, Waverley 7.

Coals:—Bengal Nagpur 56, Equitable 20|12, Ghusick and Muslia 10|2, Jainty Central 5|7, Mundulpoor fully paid 73, North West fully paid 46|4, Raneegunge 33, Sowardih 3, Standard 56.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corporation 10|6 Indian Standard Wagon pref 68|8, Indian Iron and Steel 7|2, Marshall and Co. 3|8, B. I. Corporation ord 4|10, Madan Theatres 4|8, Publicity Society of India 12.

Tea Companies:—Areuttipore 30|12, Bishnauth 35|10, Dimakusi 24, East India 25|4, New Purupbari 12|12, Redband 7|8, Rutema 17|8, Tezpore 13.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was 1s. 27|32d. and demand bills were one shilling five and seven eighths pence.—A. P.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE"

TO BE CONTINUED BY A NEW COMPANY

Subscription Rates Reduced

The assets of the Indian Newspaper Company, the proprietors of the "Bombay Chronicle" Paper and Press, were sold by Auction on behalf of the Trustees of the Debenture Holders and were bought by Mr. Laxmidas Rowjee Tairsee.

A new company under the name of the "Bombay Chronicle Company" has been formed and registered and has taken over the entire concern from Mr. Tairsee.

The "Bombay Chronicle" will continue to appear under the management and control of this Company which has made arrangements to improve the news service and introduce new features and generally to make the paper a more efficient and attractive organ of public opinion than it has been hitherto.

The new Company commences its career to-day by making substantial reduction in subscription rates.

The present rates are as follows:—

	Daily Edition. Local.	Mofussil.	Sunday Edition.	
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
1 Year ..	25/-	30/-	Yearly	3/8
6 Months ..	12/8	15/-	Mofussil	4/-
3 Months ..	6/4	7/8	Foreign	7/-
1 Month ..	2/2	2/8		
Foreign ..	50 per Year.			

These will be Reduced as follows:—

	Local.	Mofussil.	Sunday Edition.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1 Year ..	20/-	25/-	
6 Months ..	10/-	12/8	
3 Months ..	5/-	6/4	The same.
1 Month ..	1/14	2/4	
Foreign ..	50 per Year.		

The new rates will come into effect from To-day and benefit of them will be given to subscribers who have already made payment in advance.

MATCH ENDS IN DRAW

TATE MISSES CENTURY BY 5

M. C. C. SCORE 373 FOR 8 WICKETS.

LAHORE, Nov 16.

The third match ended in draw. The M. C. C. to-day batted till drawing of stumps and made 373 for 8 wickets, Tate 95, Wyatt 65 and Earle 82 being top scorers. Saleh Mahomed and Brijlal took 3 wickets each for 121 and 94 runs respectively. The last match which is 3 days match begins on Thursday.

There was a sensational start to the resumed M. C. C. innings this morning, when with a total at 10 for no wickets Hill (10) and Wyatt (0) faced the attack of Brij Lal and Saleh Mahomed. Though the sun was shining brightly the conditions were decidedly wintry and cold wind sprang up later in the afternoon Brij Lal opened bowling to Wyatt who conceded a maiden and then in his next over, the same bowler who in addition to keeping an excellent length was breaking both ways, captured two wickets for two runs. Hill was easily caught at cover by Eckersley and Sandham was out two balls later to a smart catch in slips by Saleh Mahomed. The total then was eighteen (18—2—15) Hill out.

RUN OF LUCK.

The M. C. C. batsmen then had a run of luck and Brij Lal missed capturing two more wickets. Tate immediately on taking his stand at the crease, let out at Brij Lal and should have been out, but Pugh failed to get a high left-handed catch and in next the over Wyatt should have been easily caught and bowled. Brij Lal dropped a catch which was rather difficult to a bowler. Swinging late both Tate and Wyatt continued to make some uppish stroke; but all fell safely at unguarded points and at noon, the score was 61 for two wickets though the partnership treated the bowling very lightly, the batting was not upto the M. C. C.'s usual standard. When Khadim Hussain relieved Saleh Mahomed, he slogged him out of bounds straightaway, and when a stolen two he sent of the hundred. He wanted three for his fifty which he reached immediately.

Hassan Shah replaced West at 141, and Wyatt was once again missed, Mackessack dropping a fast catch at cover. When the lunch interval arrived the total was 150 for 2 wickets, Tate not out 82 Wyatt not out 46 the pair having then added 132 runs in 105 minutes.

Hassan Shah and Brij Lal were in charge of bowling on resumption. The latter kept the batsmen playing and looked very difficult the way Wyatt played him. He latter was very uncomfortable against slow bowling and, when 60, gave a most simple catch to Yeldham in country off Lal, but was again missed.

DECISION AGAINST TATE.

Tate was playing a careful game getting his runs in singles, but when five short of his century, he lost his wicket in a curious manner. In playing a kicking ball from Brij Lal, he put up a catch just over the wicket, but Dilawar Hussain coming round the stumps dropped it. The ball dropping from his gloves, however, rolled on to the stumps, dislodging the bails, when it was found that Tate was out of the crease, and appeal resulted in the decision being given against him. Tate complained that Dilawar prevented him from getting back. Wyatt was out in the next over without any addition to the total namely 182. The partnership had added 164 runs in 2 hours. Neither played in convincing style and each had more than one life, but they had puled the game round. Tate hit 11 fours and a six, and Wyatt 6 fours. Parsons and Eckersley then came together. Eckersley pulled a ball from Saleh Mahomed very hard into Feroze Din's hands at short mid on a brilliant catch. Parsons was then joined by Earle and both were not out at tea interval with 39 and 3 respectively.—A. P.

Soon after resumption Parsons was caught by Yeldham at long on, for an attractive 40 and then Earle started hitting. He opened his shoulders to every ball he received and his run of luck was as amazing as it was consistent. He hit Brij Lal clean out of ground and sloughed Saleh Mahomed for six fours and one off for consecutive balls. The last one being a dropped catch on the boundary Feroze Din had the ill-luck to drop him once at long on, off a skier and Aras again in the slip, when Earle hit inside. A ball which he tried to pull out of ground west, also lost a possible chance, besides misfielding a boundary Earle made 40 runs in two consecutive overs and with Geary added 113 runs in 50 minutes. He was caught by Naziralli at deep square leg, substituting for Pugh. Earle's 82 included 3 sixes and 9 fours. Lighthearted battings then preceded, drawing of stumps was done, with the fall of Geary's wicket.

M. C. C.—1st Innings.

Hill, c Substitute, b Brijlal	15
Sandham, c Saleh Mahomed, b Brijlal	2
Wyatt, c Khandin Hussain, b Saleh Mahomed	65
Tate, run out	95
Eckersley, c Ferozdin, b Saleh Mahomed	7
Parsons, c Yeldhah, b Brijlal	40
Earle, c Substitute, b Ferozdin	82
Geary, c Brijlal, b Saleh Mahomed	5
Boyes, not out	11
Extras	11
Total (for 8 wkts.)	373

Runs at fall of wickets:—1/16, 2/18, 3/182, 4/182, 5/215, 6/279, 7/356, 8/373.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	M	R	W
Saleh Mahomed	39	11	121	3
Khadian Hussain	9	1	25	0
Brijlal	34	5	94	3
Mackessack	6	0	35	0
West	8	0	35	0
Hajan Shah	7	2	17	0
Feroz Khan	4	0	29	0

LATEST CABLES

LONDON, November 16.

Reports from number of coalfields indicate that majority will be obtained for the acceptance of Government's plan. South Wales Miners' Federation has decided to accept the terms "as a matter of loyalty to the Miners' Federation." Lancashire and Cheshire Federation has endorsed the action of the conference delegates supporting acceptance. Yorkshire Miners' Council presided over by Mr. Herbert Smith did not make any statement after meeting but it is believed that the proposals were overwhelmingly adopted. Derbyshire Council after 8 hours' sitting decided to refer the terms to the members without recommendation but it is felt they will be accepted. Over 30 collieries are already working in Northumberland. —Reuter.

LONDON, November 16.

According to the "Liverpool Post," a sensation has been caused in Lancashire by the news that order for a million sterlings' worth of cotton mill machinery has been received by an Accrington firm from Australia for development of a company, which has recently launched a scheme for erection of a big cotton mill in Melbourne.—Reuter.

LONDON, November 16.

On the petition of Mose Gear Company, Ltd., Justice Eve has ordered the compulsory winding up of Wolseley Motors, Ltd.—Reuter

LONDON, November 16.

Hong-Kong.—The British sloop "Bluebell" seeing that a ship was ablaze and was in distress, raced to the spot and found that China Navigation Company's steamer 'Sunning' proceeding to Hong-Kong from Amoy, had been attacked and set fire to by pirates 280 miles out. The Chief Officer on 'Sunning' has been wounded and 2 Europeans have been kidnapped. The fire has now been subdued and vessels are standing by. The 'Bluebell' has captured a boatload of pirates and is seeking missing Europeans. —Reuter.

CALCUTTA, November 16.

"Prabasi," an influential magazine, gives currency to the news that the Bengal Government has drafted a bill for regulating music before mosques.—Reuter.

VOTE FOR JAYAKAR AND JAMNADAS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am neither a counsel for Mr. Jamnadas, the Swarajist candidate, nor for Mr. Jayakar, the cultured champion of the new cult of Responsivism, but what I feel at the present juncture is that the exuberance of chicanery warfare carried on in Marwadi Vidyalaya, is most likely to bring the inevitable result of giving a merry-get-in to the loyal Mr. Dumasia.

Every one who has the good of the country at heart will opine that out of the three candidates. Messrs. Jayakar and Jamanadas are the only two deserving candidates who should be returned at the poll. But, unfortunately, every one feels certain that the internecine struggle so sanguinly carried on by the two wings of the Congress, is besides doing an inexcusable harm to the country, will give a free scope to the third candidate who must be laughing in his sleeve.

Let the voters remember that Messrs. Jayakar and Jamnadas, though placed on a hostile platform to-day, will in future gallantly fight a formidable foe on a common platform if they are returned by the voters. It is, therefore, the duty of every intelligent voter, to divide his votes between Messrs. Jayakar and Jamnadas. Even a staunch Swarajist like Mr. J. K. Mehta, in the columns of "The Chronicle" a few days ago spoke in most clear and unmistakable terms that Mr. Jayanar is not a wobbler and he too had made great sacrifices in the service of the country. Let the voters be once more reminded of that story—how the monkey who sat in judgment over the quarrel of the two cats feasted away the lion's share of the loaf. I, therefore, appeal to those who have the good of the country at heart to divide their votes and return Messrs. Jayakar and Jamnadas.—Yours, etc.,

Laxmi-Nagar,
Khar,

HIRALAL M. DESAI.

PETITION TO MR. J. L. RIEU.

Hon. M. J. L. Rieu, C.S.I., I.C.S., will visit Mora (Uran) on 17th November, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Uran residents will present a petition with regard to wharf. Those interested are requested to be present. A daily steamer leaves for Mora from Mody Bunder at 2 p.m. (S.T.) and returns at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.).

A special small motor launch will leave for Mora from Apollo Bunder at 2 p.m. (S. T.) and will return at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.).

TRADE AND FINANCE.

THE 18d. RATIO.

ITS RUINOUS RESULTS.

is well-known to every one of us that re-war days our 15 rupees were by law l to one sovereign says Mr. B. F. Madon ne of the pamphlets issued by the In- Currency League. As a sovereign equal to 240d., each rupee was equal 6d. This was therefore our rate of hange with London in pre-war days, or all the produce that India exported cultivator received Rs. 15 for every reign realised in Europe by its sale- day the Government has made the e equal to 18d. and the result of it at for our produce sold in Europe we only Rs. 13-5 against every sovereign realise there.

e man-in-the-street thinks that it is fault of the Banks, as it is the Banks deal in Exchange, but this is an error. Banks are really acting as a sort of llemen. What they do may be explain- follows:

AN EXAMPLE—ITS LESSONS.

ppose a man called "A" has shipped on to Europe and realised £1,000 in don.

ppose another man "B" has ordered a r car and has to pay £1,000 in London. goes to the Banker and asks him to t the £1,000 from his adatya and it to India.

goes to the Banker and asks him to £1,000 to his Agent in London for motor car.

position then is

A wants to ing back £1,000.

B wants to send £1,000.

Banker asks B to pay the equivalent pees to the Bank. When B pays it Banker pays it to A, and gets A to t his agents in London to pay that to that Bank. The London office t Bank receives it and pays it to gent for the motor car. The Bank small commission from A as well as doing this work, but no money ac- goes out of India or comes to India. happens is that money already in in the hands of A's agent is trans- to B's agent through the interme- of the Bank. We call such transac- Exchange transactions because the sult is that A's cotton is exchanged motor car.

the question arises how much money hat B should pay to the Bank, be- as will be seen from the above, it s sum that the Bank passes on to A ombay. Therefore if the Government ixed the rate at 16d. as it was in pre- days.

will have to pay Rs. 15,000 for his car will receive Rs. 15,000 for his cotton each will pay the Banker a small com- mission for the trouble. If the Exchange is 18d. to the Rupee as the Government has now made it.

B will be called up to pay only Rs. 13,339 for his car but A will get only Rs. 13,333 for his cotton. Therefore it will be seen that the Banker has nothing to do with this change in the rate. It is A, the owner of the cotton, that gets Rs. 1,667 less for every £1,000 of cotton sold, while it is B, who wanted to import a motor-car, that saves Rs. 1,667; but the Banker gets his commission only, in either case. Every one who has to sell his goods in Europe and America, i.e. every one interested in our Export trade, gets less rupees and every one interested in our Import trade has to pay less rupees and saves money. Now, who is the man chiefly interested in the Export trade? We all know that India is mainly an agricultural country, and its 350 crores of exports are mainly agricultural products in one form or another. These have to be sold in foreign countries and the money there obtained has got to be converted into Indian currency. We have seen above that if Exchange is kept at 18d. instead of 16, the result will be a loss of Rs. 1,667 on every £1,000 of produce sold. The man that will lose all this money will be the agriculturist, because it is he that will get so many rupees less. The man that will be benefited will be the wealthy man who uses motor cars or other costly foreign articles, and at whose expense? As will be seen from the above example, it is simply what B pays that is passed on to A by the Banker, who merely acts as an intermediary. It will therefore be clear that the action of Government in changing the ratio results in robbing the Indian cultivator of a large slice of the money that was rightly due to him and benefits principally the well-to-do classes that form the bulk of the consumers of imported articles. They say that in the old days, robber chieftains robbed rich people and gave part of the booty to the poor and needy, but what is happening to-day is the other way about. It is notorious that our agricultural population is extremely poor and is heavily submerged in debt. The action of the Government in changing the ratio of the rupee results in this—the poorest class of our population being deprived of a good part of the price for their produce and the bulk of it goes to the richer classes who use luxury articles such as motor cars, diamonds, silks, etc., etc.

FARMERS' RUIN.

The Government tries to defend its action by saying that the consumer has to be considered, and therefore prices must be brought down, and changing the ratio is a good way of doing it. They forget that if the consumer is benefited by lower prices it is at the expense of the producer and the cultivator. Even if we agreed for the sake of argument that such action is desirable, we have to see that it is for the greatest good of the greatest number. Is this the case? According to the Census Reports, that part of the population that lives on agriculture in this country is some 22 crores. It is about 72 or 73 men out of every 100. It is also notorious that this part of the population is the poorest. Is it fair to rob this immense and this very poor population to make prices cheaper for the remaining 27 or 28 men out of every 100 in which are included all the middle and upper classes?

It is known that other classes of wage-earners now get Rs. 180 to Rs. 220 against every Rs. 100 that they used to get in pre-war days. In all fairness, our cultivator should also get to-day at least Rs. 180 against the Rs. 100 that he got in pre-war days. Does our cultivator get even this, let alone betting more for his larger risks? This is unfortunately not the case. Official figures themselves show that prices for the various kinds of agricultural produce have on an average been much lower than what is required to give the cultivator at least Rs. 180 against every Rs. 100 that he got in 1914. What is worse is that there is no certainty of his being able to get even these prices every year. His crops may be washed away by floods as has been the case in many parts of India this year. The cultivator then gets nothing at all for all his work for a whole season and has to borrow from the *sowcar* in order to keep himself and his family alive. Even when he has a good crop, world prices may suddenly go down on account of large crops in other parts of the world, and then the poor cultivator once more finds all his hopes dashed to the ground because he may not get a sufficiently good price to cover even his actual out of-pocket expenses for the season. This is what has been happening in the past 2 or 3 years in seeds and sugar. This is what is now happening in Jute and in Cotton. Prices of these important crops have gone down to such low levels that the cultivator will not only be unable to cover his expenses but will be forced to run into debt. The action of the Government in making the Rupee equal to 18d. is all the more open to serious condemnation to-day as it deprives he cultivator of 12½ per cent. of the price he would otherwise get.

LOSS ON COTTON.

To some 12½ per cent. may seem a small matter at first sight, but it is 12½ per cent. of the gross price, and a careful reflection will show that the thing is far more serious than it looks. Take the case of cotton. Broach is quoted to-day at Rs. 280 a khandy. The Rupee is to-day at 18d. This means that a khandy of Broach cotton is worth £21. If the Exchange had been left at 16d. as it stood in pre-war days, this same £21 would realise Rs. 315. This means that the cultivator would be getting to-day Rs. 35 more per khandy, but that is not the whole story. Let us look into the question more closely. Is the price that the cultivator gets all profit? Has he no expenses. We all know he has. He has to pay for manure and frequently for seed. He has to pay for fodder, etc., for his cattle and to buy cattle to replace those that die. He has to pay for labour for weeding and for harvesting, and he has to maintain himself and his family for a whole season. It is only after all these expenses are allowed for that he can be said to have any profit. If such expenses to-day were Rs. 350 as it we in April 1926, the cultivator would be getting a nett procome to Rs. 300 a khandy and the price fit of Rs. 50 a khandy out of which he can pay the assessment to Government and the interest charges to the *sowcar*, and still have something left for buying cloth or other necessary goods for his family. If the rate of the Rupee was 16d. he could get to-day Rs. 315 a khandy as shown above. This would mean that he would have a profit of only Rs. 15 per khandy left (if we assumed his expenses as being Rs. 300 per khandy) and after he had paid the Government assessment there may not be enough on hand to pay the dues of his *sowcar*. In other words he would be semi-insolvent, and his debt to the *sowcar* would pile up to the extent of the deficiency. This would be bad enough, but as a matter of fact he does not get even Rs. 315; with the 18d. rupee he gets only Rs. 280. The result is that the 18d. rupee leads to a loss to him of not only 12½ per cent. of the price but of all the 100 per cent. of his nett earnings, and a further loss of Rs. 20 a khandy. It will be at once seen that he will have no margin left to meet either Government dues or the dues of the *sowcar* and will have to borrow an additional Rs. 20 per khandy merely to meet his actual outgoings and keep body and soul together. If the *sowcar* is good enough to lend him more money well and good, but he may not consider it prudent to lend more money to a cultivator who is not making any money, and then the cultivator and his family may have to starve.

LOSS OF LANDS.

Even this is not the whole story. The land of the majority of the cultivators is under mortgage to the money-lender. The security of the money-lender is the value of the land and this value depends on the nett annual return it gives. When this nett return goes down the value of the land also automatically goes down. When the *sowcar* sees the value of this land go down, he becomes fearful of the safety of his money and insists on repayment. How is the cultivator to repay? All the capital he had has been laid out in his land or in his cattle, etc. He has no spare money with which he could pay off the *sowcar*. The result will be eviction proceedings, and the cultivator and his family will become landless and homeless wanderers, going about the countdy as hired labourers to get such work as they can.

The Government is pleased to call this a mere "readjustment." They unfortunately do not see that it will mean for thousands of the agricultural population starvation and the loss of their lands and homes. Is it not the duty of every one who has the interests of the agricultural population at heart to see that a thing which must lead to such disastrous consequences should be stopped?

45 CRORES!

The loss that the cultivating classes are asked to put up with for the sake of the other classes is by no means small. Take the one crop of cotton alone as it is our most important income crop. There are on an average 60 lacs of bales of this crop. Of these some 35 lacs are exported and the rest consumed in this country. Last year the price of cotton was a good deal higher and was in the neighbourhood of Rs. 400. The loss in price due to the 18d. Rupee was Rs. 50 per khandy say Rs. 25 per bale. Therefore on the 35 lacs of bales that we export it meant a loss of 8¾ crores to the cultivator of cotton.

But this is not the whole loss. The price that the Indian consumers and the Indian mills pay for the cotton that they buy is necessarily the same as what the exporter is prepared to pay. Therefore on the remaining 25 lacs of bales that are consumed in the country there must have been a further loss to the cultivator of another 6¼ crores.

In short, the raising of the rupee to 18d. must have meant a loss of the enormous sum of 15 crores to the cotton cultivator alone, in the one season of 1925-26.

The same thing will apply to all the crops of India of which some part has to be exported, because then the price entirely depends on what the foreign buyer is prepared to pay for our surplus. The consumption in India itself of many kinds of produce is much greater than what is exported, but if we take it only as the same as the figure for exports we find that the cultivator loses about 40/45 cores of rupees a year on some 360 crores of our exports and must lose at least another 40/45 crores a year on the portion of the crops that is consumed at home.

Is the Indian cultivator so rich that he can afford to put up with such immense losses? Is it not absolutely certain that he will be reduced to even greater poverty and greater misery than is his lot now?

And all for what? For the 4 or 5 crores that the Government claims to save on their remittances to England? If this money is really needed by Government why not take it by open taxation? Why take it by manipulation of Exchange that deprives the cultivator often times that sum and at the same time fills richer pockets that have no right to them.

ARTIFICIAL MANURES.

(By N. V. K.)

One of the most important lines of improvement of agriculture is the use of artificial manures to increase the produce of our fields. This possibility has been recognised now by all cultivators of the irrigated tracts and enormous quantities of artificial fertilizers are now being used costing Rs. 400 to Rs. 500 per acre in many places.

This has naturally created a demand for artificial manures and several firms have come forward to deal in the fetilizers of various types. The recent Presidency Agricultural Show specially reserved a section for this purpose and six firms came forward to take this opportunity for demonstrating the use of the artificial fertilizers and, for advertising the various kinds of manures they deal in.

The first in importance from all points of view was the stall erected by the Union Agency of Poona. A series of experiments on scientific lines were laid out and the growing crops in pots, with different treatments gave a convincing proof of the utility of the various manures even to an ignorant cultivator. The demonstrators very enthusiastically explained the cultivators, the various experiments in their own language and the spectators always seemed satisfied and convinced of the utility and importance of manuring with sulphate of ammonia or with a complete manure containing all the three important ingredients required by the crop, viz., potash phosphoric acid and nitrogen.

The second stall which attracted the attention of the visitors was an attractive and neatly arranged stall erected by the Fertilizers Sales Company of London. This firm has recently put on the market the calcium cyanamide—a nitrogenous manure manufactured in Europe. It is nearly as rich as the ammoniam sulphate and probably slightly cheaper than the latter.

In spite of the fact that they had only one kind of manure to demonstrate the method and arrangement of their stall left nothing to be desired.

The standing crops grown in pots showed the utility of this manure especially to certain crops like Nagli rice etc. The firm seemed to be handicapped for want of sufficient numbers of demonstrators and many a cultivator was found busy with a few visitors.

The Chilean Nitrate Committee of Calcutta was represented by their representative in Poona Mr. V. K. Kogekar, L. Ag., This firm deals in Nitrate of Soda also a nitrogenous manure which has long been recognised as a valuable manure especially under certain conditions. This was the only firm which had attempted to grow its crops in plots as well as in pots. Not only the important crop like sugarcane maize, lucerne, jowar, cotton, potato and tobacco were grown but a large number of vegetables and flower plants were grown. The contrast between the treated and the untreated plots, with abundance of flowers and foliage in one case and meagre growth in the other was very much convincing.

The next stall which attracted the attention of the visitors was that of Rowntree and Mc-Kenzie Company of Poona. They deal in ready made mixtures—cross-brand fertilizers prepared for different crops. They usually guarantee the composition and the cutomers have always been satisfied with the manures they purchased. A few pots were containing some of the important crops, treated and untreated were arranged in front of the stall. Some plants like cotton and croton showed a remarkable advantage by treatment. In addition to the manure mixtures, some insecticides and garden tools were also arranged in this stall.

The two remaining firms deserve praise and support of the public, for they are the only two firms who have attempted to manufacture some of the artificial manures in Western India. A very large supply of bones is available at present and is being exported outside at present. When the bones are reduced to a suitable form like bone-meal, they give a valuable manure for a crop like rice in laterit soils and for fruit trees. This crushing of bones is done by the Bijapur Mahalaxmi Company and also by the Dharmsi Morarji Chemical Company Ltd. In addition to the crushing of bones the Dharmsi Morarji Chemical Company further treat the bonemeal with their own sulphuric acid and convert it into Bone-super. With the help of Chemists they have also prepared various mixtures of complete fertilizers suitable for different crops. The Bijapur Mahalaxmi Company have the Oil-mills and prepare as bye-products variety of oil-cakes in powdered forms very much suited to the requirements of the cultivators.

On the whole the visitors left the section with a conviction that manuring increases the produce of the field and that various manures are available suited to the different crops grown under different conditions.

EDUCATION AND CITIZENSHIP.

ROF. SESHADRI'S PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

ICATION OF RESPONSIBILITY DEPLORED.

e following is an amplified version of Seshadri's speech at the Teachers' erence at Poona:—

RURAL EDUCATION.

view of the Royal Commission on Ag- ure now sitting in the country and the f evidence being adduced before it, impossible not to bestow some thought e special needs of education in rural Considerable improvement is pro- possible in bringing it nearer the of the villagers without sacrificing ssential things in education.

present election turmoil in the coun- mpels attention to another important m, the problem of the coming world mocracy all the world over, that of Education. Without some intelli- omprehension of the duties of citi- and a knowledge of the outside it is impossible for the voter to ex- his franchise with any usefulness to f or to the country, but it is surpris- at little effort is being made to edu- m.

means of grants to District Boards, y ear-marked for the purpose, the has succeeded in creating numerous of adult education in rural areas, form of night schools, besides such mentary activities as village libraries ntern-lectures on health and kindred s. The Punjab has, according to st report of the Government of In- 74 institutions for adult education, 1,991 pupils representing an in- of 50 per cent. over the figures of vious year. The Bombay Presidency has only about one tenth of the number of the institutions—213, to be exact—and about one eighth of the total number of pupils namely 7,559. Another depressing circumstance is that the figures in Bombay for 1924-25 represent an actual decrease in the number of such institutions, though there is a slight increase in the number of pupils. The full importance of this problem is revealed by a realisation of the fact that we cannot wait for a whole generation to enjoy the benefits of elementary education and besides the narrow education implied by the teaching of the three R's, there are numerous ways of enlarging the mind, necessary for the population of a civilized country. This can be secured only by such means as the creation of village libraries, an extensive use of magic-lantern lectures and an exhibition of useful education films which last is now being attempted by the Great Indian Peninsular Railway in the Western India.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

Not much progress has been achieved in this Presidency, again, in the introduction of technological education in spite of its pre-existence over many other provinces in commercial and industrial advancement. The report of the Committee appointed during the Ministry of Dr. Paranjpye with the distinguished engineer and statesman, Sir M. Visvesvarayya as President, is unfortunately a dead letter and no action has been taken on it, either in accordance with the report of the majority or in accordance with the suggestions of those who formed the minority. The United Provinces and Madras have made considerable progress in this direction in recent years. If the dream of the Bombay University Reform Commission for the establishment of a high-class Technological College is to materialise and be a success, it can only be with the help of a whole net-work of technical schools established at various centres of the Presidency, with a discriminating knowledge of the special needs and aptitudes of each.

THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

It is a matter of some surprise, at least to those outside Western India, that hardly any action should have yet been taken on the admirable report issued last year on university reform in Bombay. It is a document containing a number of valuable suggestions, the adoption of which is likely to open out a new era in the development of higher education in the Bombay Presidency. One of the most attractive suggestions, as far as the University of Bombay is concerned, is that relating to the concentration within a single area of all the collegiate institutions in the city which will enable the development of residential facilities, as well as succeed in creating a rich university atmosphere. The Committee has worked the details of expenditure and has estimated that out of a total expenditure of Rs. 69,60,000 which will be required for the purpose, the sum of about Rs. 60,60,000 will be met by the sale of some of the present sites and buildings concerned. A sum of ten lakhs of rupees is undoubtedly not too much as non-recurring expenditure for one of the premier cities in India for the introduction of such an excellent scheme of reform. It is unfortunate the Corporation of Bombay should have said at one of its recent sittings that it cannot hold out any promise of financial support for the University but the responsibility of the Government in the matter is clear and it is hoped it will rise equal to the occasion.

There are a number of other valuable suggestions, many of them deserving of immediate adoption;—the opening of new faculties including one for the Fine Arts; the creation of an extensive school of post-graduate teaching; provison for adult education under the auspices of the University and so on, but all the trouble taken over the report is apparently coming to nothing and things seem to be more or less where they were before the appointment of the Committee.

WOMEN'S EDUCATION.

The question of the education of our women has recently come in for some special attention and it is interesting to note that an All-India Conference is going to meet in this very city, sometime early next year, to discuss the problems connected with it. It is idle to dream of progress in women's education so long as we have the twin disabilities of "purdah" and early marriages, the former of which is happily non-existent in this part of the country.

It is easy enough to exaggerate the importance of the differential educational needs of men and women, and it is, therefore, good to point out its definite limitations. After all, there are no qualities of sex to be taken into account in higher education and all enlargement of the mind must be welcomed with eagerness.

EDUCATION AND GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Though addressing a Provincial Educational Conference, I feel it my duty to express regret at the gradual abdication of all responsibility in matters of education by the Government of India, leaving it entirely to provincial governments under the excuse that it is now a "transferred" subject. One of the unfortunate recommendations of the Inchape Committee was the abolition of the Central Advisory Board of Education with the Government of India, which served in some measure to focus an All-India attention on some educational questions. It is not surprising that the Commissioner for Education with the Government of India giving evidence before the present Agricultural Commission, the other day, should have pleaded for its revival. The Inter-University Board formed in Simla in 1924 and the All-India Federation of Teachers' Associations inaugurated last year to be able to be of some real service in co-ordinating educational experience in the various provinces, if only they are properly utilised and opportunities are furnished to them for service. It is also gratifying to learn that there is going to be a Conference of Directors of Public Instruction in January next for the exchange of knowledge and experience. It is hoped it will lead to some real advance in educational matters.

In the final of the London Challenge Cup Chelsea beat Clapton Orient by two goals to one at Higbury.—Reuter.

Under the Rugby Union Rules to-day Glasgow Academicals beat Oxford University by thirteen points to eight and the Edinburgh University beat United Hospitals by six points to three.—Reuter.

HINDU RELIGIOUS ENDOWMENTS RE-ENACTMENT BILL.

HINDU CONFERENCE AT UDIPI.

The following appeal has been issued by Mr. Hosakoppa Krishna Rao, Chairman of the Reception Committee, Udipi Hindu Conference to be convened in early December:—

PROTESTS UNAVAILING.

The Madras Legislative Council has, by excercise of the extra-ordinary powers vested in the President and with the help of a packed majority, passed the Hindu Religious Endowments Re-enacting Bill for the purpose of validating the Hindu Religious Endowments Act of 1925 and all acts done, under it at the last meeting of its last Session. Protests against the bill and the several dangerous and reactional provisions thereof were unavailing. Judicial pronouncements, long-established conventions and practices, and unprecedentedly large volume of adverse public opinion expressed in no uncertain terms have all been set at naught, not for the benefit of the institutions involved but for the aggrandisement of the Party in power which has lost its influence on the public and is eager to retain its vanishing power.

BILL FRAUGHT WITH DANGER.

It is felt by the Hindu public of South Canara and by the Mathadhipathies as well, that the bill is fraught with danger to the Hindu religion. They are all united in thinking that a wider recognition by the public of the impending dangers should the bill finally become law, is essential for the purpose of averting the disastrous consequences of its operation and have therefore resolved upon convening a Conference of the Hindus at Udipi on the 2nd December. 1926 and the following day.

The Conference will have to devise ways and means for preventing by constitutional methods the bill from becoming law and to advise the heads of religious institutions, especially Mutts, on the steps they have to take to protect themselves and the institutions under them in case of failure to secure the veto of H. E. the Governor or H. E. the Governor-General to the bill.

UNITED ACTION ESSENTIAL.

The problem before the Hindu public is a momentous one and its solution is too difficult to be attempted by individuals here and there. United action is absolutely essential and the conveners of the Conference, therefr appeal to to Hindu public of the Presidency to attend the Conference and to assist in arriving at definite conclusions regarding the action to be taken to protect and preserve Hindu Religious Endowments from the ruthless vandalism with which they are threatened.

FINALS OF REGATTA

POONA, Nov. 13.

A large gathering assembled in the picturesque grounds of the Royal Connaught Boat Club, Rosherville, Kirkee, on Saturday to witness the finals of the various events connected with the annual regatta. As on the first day there were seven events two being scratch affairs and three for challenge cups, among the latter being the Junior Four for the Duke of Connaught Challenge Cup, and the Oxhenham challenge cup for the Senior Pairs. The last named provided a most interesting and exciting finish between Philbrick and Gibb and Clements and Wolferstan, the former pair maintaining, a half length advantage gained in the early stages of the race to the end of an exciting finish in which both crews went all out to win. The Junior sculls was another good event, Page beating Havers in the last hundred yards by a length and three-quarters after a well-rowed race. The signal school repeated their last years' victory in the Junior Fours, beating the Royal Tank Corps rather easily. In this race the Royal Engineers were unfortunate as one of their crew broke a slide and destroyed whatever chance they may have had. Miss Whyte, who won very convincingly in the preliminary heats annexed the cup for the Mixed Double Sculls beating Miss Trott and Stevinson rather easily. Lt. General Sir Harold Walker, G.O.C. in Chief Southern Command officiated as Judge, and at the end of the racing Lady Walker presented the prizes to the winners. The Honorary Secretary Mr. A. P. Block was responsible for the arrangements which were excellent, there being no delays of any kind. Later in the evening an alfresco dinner and dance made a happy ending to a pleasant afternoon's sport.

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INDORE LETTER.

A GATHERING OF POETS.

EX-MAHARAJAH GOES TO AMERICA.

(From Our Correspondent.)

INDORE, November 10.

Nathulal's Koti in Tukoganj was the scene of an affray between labourers which took serious form and resulted in the deaths of three men, Mohan Sing, Babulal and overseer, Omrao Singh. The assailant who wounded these men with a knife was a Mohamedan. The injured men were carried to the State Hospital. The alleged murderer who had absconded to Mhow was arrested there by the Police.

The acquittal of the four Mohamedan accused in the murder of Pujari Chandrika Prasad who was killed in May last has given much dissatisfaction here. The case was tried by Mr. M. H. Khan, Assistant Magistrate. Indorians expect the Cabinet would issue orders for appeal against the order of acquittal.

MALHAR ASHRAM AGAIN!

The removal of some boys from the Malharashram has caused grave apprehensions in the Dhangon Maratha communities in Indore. About 75 boarders from these poorer communities are fed and educated at an enormous expense exceeding annually one laks of rupees! The boarders are treated as if they were juvenile criminals undergoing sentence in a reformatory. During the Diwali holidays these boys were sent to their homes for only a couple of hours. One wonders what the Director of education of Indore State is doing? The early the general Minister looks into this matter and appoints a committee the better. With rupees one lakh surely a large number of backward and more deserving boys could be helped in their education.

GATHERING OF MARATHI AND HINDI POETS.

Indore citizens had arranged an interesting programme for a gathering of Marathi and Hindi poets during the Diwali holidays. The Marathi poets met in the morning in the Town Hall and the Hindi poets in the afternoons. Mr. Bhasker Ramchandra Tambe from the Gwalior State presided at the Marathi meeting and H. H. the Raje Saheb of Kijlipur at the Hindi Conference, who made an interesting speech in Hindi at the opening of the gathering. Mr. Tambe also addressed a few encouraging words to the promising youthful poets of both the sexes who took part and read selections of their best compositions. Among those who took leading part in these gatherings for three days may be mentioned, Giridharji Sharma, Professor Zooari, Professor Kutchi, Swami Lakhmi Charyaje Vani Bhusan, Rai Bahadur Sarju Prasad, Babu Gopal Chandraji Mukerji and Sir Hukumchand. Both these Marathi and Hindi functions passed off very successfully. The best poets were given medals on the last day. Mrs. Kamaladevi Kibe who was seated in "pardah" also addressed the meeting in Hindi and indulged in some plain speaking. The speaker deplored the apathy of the Hindi audience for the uplift of their women who were kept backward and in purdah. Though a woman she had the boldness to criticise the speech of the president, H. H. Raje Saheb Khiljipur of the Hindi Sammelan and exhorted her hearers to give up merely passing resolutions, but to take some practical steps for the uplift of their illiterate sisters. These gatherings for the encouragement of literature and poetry were largely attended and there was noticed much enthusiasm among Maratha and Hindi citizens of Indore State. There was also a sprinkling of guests from outside.

EX-MAHARAJAH GOES TO AMERICA. ....

H. H. the ex-Maharaja according to the latest despatches from Europe has started for America. A majority of his retinue is shortly returning to India. It is not yet definitely known who is accompanying the ex-Maharaja in his American tour.

My information about Mr. Sherlekar's party which I picked up at the Officer's Club was not quite correct. I now hear Sirdar Kibe was present at the gathering. One most startling rumour now current in the said club is about the prosecutions of certain officers about grass frauds. These officials were once the pets of the ex-Maharaja. It remains to be seen what the Regency Government is going to do in the matter. There are thick rumours that a committee will shortly be arranged to enquire into the allegations.

LORD LYTTON BACK IN CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 15.

Lord Lytton arrived here this morning.

The third anniversary of the Gurkha League will be celebrated at Dehra Dun during the Christmas Week.—A. P.

A Calcutta, message of Nov. 16 says that the celebrations in connection with the immersion ceremony of Jagaddhatri Puja passed off this evening without any incident. —A. P.

INDIA AND WORLD CIVILIZATION,

TRIUMPH OF SCIENCE.

PROF: RADHAKRISHNA'S ADDRESS.

A large gathering of the intelligentsia of this city had assembled in the University hall on Saturday evening to welcome Prof. Radhakrishna on his successful delegacy in the International Philosophical Congress, recently held in America.

Professor Wadia who presided over the function, eulogised Prof. Radhakrishna's work in terms of extreme admiration. He described Prof. Radhakrishna as a link in the chain that bound East and West together. Europe and America, wearied of wars and tired of militarism, were casting searchhing glances into the philosophy of the East to seee if they could get some consolation therein. Material conquests of air and waters and the day-to-day advance of science were bringing nations together in closer fellowship It was at this auspicious juncture of world-events that enlightened men like Prof. Radakrishna were of immense importance. Professor Wadia assured Prof. Radakrishna of the readiness of the Bombay University to co-operate with other universities of the world.

Prof. Radakrishna who rose to speak amidst enthusiastic cheering, warmly thanked the University both for giving the opportunity to express his views and for not giving any specific theme to speak on. Hindu thought, continued the Professor, was big enough for any amount of discussion and he would like to dilate upon it on that occasion.

"TRIUMPH OF SCIENCE.

Proceeding Prof. Radakrishna observed that the civilisation of India was changing rapidly from day to day. The world was going in a much smaller unit than it was. The progress of science was breaking down barriers with the result that the peoples of the world were together in a universal union. Not only in outer forms but they were developing in inner unity also. Science was making out that the problems which the civilization had to face, were the same irrespective of regional difference.

Professor Radhakrishna then went on to examine the contribution of India to the general development of the world civilization. The differences that constituted various civilizations were according to him, religion, family life and nationalism. They were trying to look upon fundamental things with awakened consciousness. The religious of the world were passing through critical disintegration. The searchlight of science was investigating the problems of religion with the result that religion had not remained only a matter of blind faith.

THEORY OF FUNDAMENTALISM.

Continuing Professor Radhakrishna asserted that fundamentalism was not peculiar to America. It was neither American nor Chrisfism; it was found in almost all the religions. Fundamentalists declared that education was the greatest calamity that had befallen the world. They advised their comrades to accept something as authoritative and then to proceed for further investigation. Their chief argument was that if education come to stay, the theory of fundamentalism had no existence.

DISINTEGRATION OF FAMILY LIFE.

The characteristic of the family life in the present times, observed Professor. Radhakrishna, was the growing disintegration. The Fundamentalists stood aghast at the peculiar sense of morality which the families were developing. Were the families going to be sustained on the basis of the prevalent standards of Morality?

Prof. Radhakrishna added that in England there were two million women more than men in the previous census. Were they advising celebracy to so many women, clinging to the rigid standards of morality? The views of morality were changing from time to time according to the exigencies of the circumstances. Every religion had created a number of sceptics in its fold. Sceptics said they undecstood past but it could not be reverted to. Present made their heart sink and future was not to be relied upon. There had been a questioning attitude adopted in all the countries.

TOO MUCH OF NATIONALISM.

Prof. Radhakrishna emphasised that nationalism had its shortcomings. It made the vision narrow and wider outlook impossible. The boys were taught everywhere that everything belonging to or associated with their own country was the best. That sort of preaching created jingoism in polities, which was not altogether wholesome. He was delighted to find that there were men in India like Mahatma Gandhi who were willing to sacrifice nationalism for humanity if a contrast arose between the two virtues. Such men were going to be the liberators of the world from the shackles of insularism.

Professor Radhakrishna assured that Indian civilisation was the only civilisation that had held out against the decadent influence of the time. Rome had her days when they heard of men marrying twenty-three times and women twenty-one times. The Hindu Scriptures affirmed that the civilisation necessarily decayed when falsehood became a source of success and sex the only means of enjoyment. Indian civilisation had stemmed many tides in the past and had to stem more in the future.

NO GROUNDS FOR PESSIMISM.

Prof. Radhakrishna asserted that he was not a pessimist. He was ready to welcome with pleasure the growing disintegration. He was sure that the world was preparing for a truer, safer and a better civilization. Science had upset the old established views. It had taught the people in unequivocal terms that the world was a cosmic process or a continuous suppossession. There was surely a plot in the development of the world in its cosmic process which was revelatory of some spiritual forces.

There couldn't be any hell, continued Prof. Radhakrishna. The very existence of hell denoted the absence of God in that much portion of the universe. If it could be presumed that the authority of hell was unchallengeable in itself, it ought to be presumed that there existed an authority independent of and defying the God's authority. This presumption was untenable as God's authority upon any minute portion of the world was final and unchallengeable.

Referring to the relation of sex, Prof. Radhakrishna opined that the purpose of the institution of marriage was not only self-satisfaction but the building of a high spiritual life. It was for the development of the spirit within mankind. There might be idiosyncracies of marriages in different religions but they did not constitute the high purpose for which the institution of marriages came into being.

NO NATION LIVES ON ITS PAST.

The comforting feature in every religion was that, it had got a remnant that stood for humanity. There were men in it, who were prepared to sell their national freedom for the service of humanity. Such people were the security of the world. He was sorry to find that the Hindu religion was mixed up with petty and sickening elements that had weakened its hold upon the people. Indians talked of their great past but no nation could ever live simply on its past. Professor Radhakrishna sarcastically remarked that India's great past was perhaps a compensation for her bitter present. The sin of untouchability ought to be wiped out from the Hindu religion in order to make that religion a patent factor in human life.

Professor Radhakrishna then concluded his learned speech with an apt quotation from the Bhagwat Gita.

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THE MYSTERY MAN OF RUSSIA.

REMARKABLE CAREER OF STALIN.

The quarrel between Trotzky and Zinovieff on the one side, and Stalin on the other, has resulted in the complete victory of Stalin, who remains the virtual dictator of Russia.

F. A. Mackenzie gives the following account of this remarkable man in "Daily News"—

Who is Stalin? What is he this man of the hour in Russia? His very name "Stalin", typifying him as the man of steel, is a 'nom de revolution'. His real name is Josef Djugashvili. No Communist leader is less known to the outside world. His very appearance and his personality lay for a long time behind a veil. It was his boast that he was never interviewed and never advertised. He was content to be the man behind the machine.

Events during the past two years have forced Stalin more into the lime-light. He is a Georgian, one of the tempestuous, troublesome southeastern mountaineers who have always been a thorn in the side of Russia. He was educated, if my memory serves me right, for the priesthood, but he turned from the Church to revolt. His associates sometimes compare Stalin with a Georgian innkeeper—big, overwhelming, and apt to rush things.

He was in the days of Tsarism a very active revolutionary worker, holding prominent place in the organisation of his party. "Rough, insolent and disrespectful of authority," the old police reports called him. He played a great part in the revolution of 1917, and in the events that followed.

STATECRAFT.

In the Communist Government he has held two main posts, both of great importance. He became the Commissar for the outer nationalities. After the Bolshevist revolution, the Communists declared as an article of their faith that the smaller nations that had been conquered by Tsarist Russia should have their liberty and independence restored to them.

But when Soviet Russia began to take definite form, the authorities found it very awkward to carry out this promise. The Karelians, the Zyrians, the Tartars, the Bashkirs, the people of the German Volga province, the Armenians, Kalmuks, the Kirghiz, and all the rest of the peoples who had been promised freedom claimed it.

Stalin arranged that these States should have a large measure of internal autonomy —autonomy that satisfies them, but that leaves the final direction of these affairs in the hands of Moscow. I have lived among severa lof the peoples. If we except George and its surrounding districts, I found them well satisfied. They have comparative freedom, within the certain broad limits. The Oirad republic on the borders of Mongolia lost one-third of its people on fighting Tsarist Russia. Now it is contentedly living its own life in its own way. The Armenians have found new prosperity and unexpected peace. In this Stalin proved himself a real statesman.

His second task was harder. As Secretary of the Russian Communist Party he desired to make the whole of the Party his instrument, upon which he could play as he and his fellow leaders pleased. He appointed his nominees as heads of the different groups throughout Russia and for a time all was well. But the local people became discontented, and protest followed protest. Stalin, backed by Zinovieff and supported by the political police, tried to over-ride them. Trotzky took side with the malcontents. There came a great struggle in Moscow at the end of 1924, when Stalin and Zinovieff fought Trotzky and the representative groups and apparently won hands down.

THE TRICKS OF THE TRADE.

But it was a victory worse than defeat. Everything that gerrymandering could do was done. Stalin knows all the tricks of the political game, and the average American "boss" is a child by the side of him. But you cannot hold a community permanently by manipulating the ballot-box.

Stalin saw this during the summer of 1926; he so adjusted his positio nthat without any apparent violent change he was, when the Russian Communist Congress of December, 1925, came, able to ride the storm. He is placating the peasant and bringing businesslike Government to Russia. His difficulties are not yet over. He is not a mild man with his enemies and has scrapped Zinovieff and Trotzky without a qualm. The machine may even now run away with him. The next Congress of the party will be his greatest test, but all the chances are in his favour.

The Communist machine controls Russia. Stalin controls—so far as any one man can—the Communist machine.

LALA LAJPATRAI AND THE ASSEMBLY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the "Hindusthan Times" of Delhi received to-day, a short summary of Lalaji's election manifesto is given. Lalaji declares therein that he is opposed to Swarajists for two reasons: viz., (1) He is opposed to total obstruction and would make use of the Reforms to its best. (2) He would enter the Councils to protect Hindu rights. For these reasons he adds he is opposing two Swarajists, Dewan Chamanlal and Raizada Hansraj from two different constituencies. Certainly this is opposition with a vengeance. Lalaji hopes to kill two Swarajist birds with one Independent Party stone, viz., himself. The same paper announces that Dr. Nandlal who was another contesting candidate from West Punjab Division has withdrawn in Lalaji's favour on the latter's offer to support him (Dr. Nandlal) in the bye-election in case Lalaji succeeded in both constituencies. A hue and cry has been raised not only in North India but in Responsivist circles in Bombay on the Congress Committee's decision to oppose Lalaji in the Jullundur Division. I ask such critics whether Lalaji, as one of our topmost leaders, is fair in his election tactics as depicted above. A leader of his eminence should never stoop so low as to contest two constituencies from one of which Dewan Chamanlal, a strong advocate of Labour interests in India and one who is held in high esteem in English Labour circles, is standing. It must also be understood that Raizada Hansraj was representing the Jullundur Division and he magnanimously resigned in favour of Lalaji when the latter expressed an idea to enter the Assembly. Lalaji has stated that Pandit Nehru's object in contesting his unopposed return was to tie him down to the Punjab without touring in U. P. on behalf of the Independent Congress Party, but that he was not going to remain in the Punjab. He would tour in U. P. asking every voter to vote for any candidate provided he was not a Swarajist. Further if he is not elected from the Punjab, the ignominy will not be his or that of the Punjab Hindus but of the Hindus of India as a whole. In view of the fact that both Dewan Chamanlal and Raizada Hansraj were sitting members, I leave it to your readers to consider how far Lalaji's attack on Pandit Nehru is fair. In my opinion the Congress has taken the risk in adopting a candidate against Lalaji. No true Indian can refrain from feelings of pain and shame after a perusal of the election speeches delivered by Lalaji Bhai Parmanand and others of the Independent Congress Party. It is the greatest misfortune of our country that it should find its leaders in opposite camps at this psychological moment of its fight for Swaraj.

—Yours, etc.,

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BROKEN PLEDGES.

PLIGHT OF KENYA INDIANS.

SEGREGATION IN UGANDA

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

MOMBASA, Oct. 18.

Kenya Indians were roused by the Local Government's recent decision of segregating the Indian community in township areas when the Government, with the sanction of the Colonial Office, though it was in contravention of the non-segregation policy laid down in that infamous document known as the White Paper made public in July 1923, decided to segregate the Indians by not allowing them to bid for certain residential plots proposed for sale on Mombasa Island and by debarring them from staying in the buildings erected thereon. This chapter in Kenya Colony still remains unsolved when we have another bombshell in Uganda Protectorate. It is the refusal of the Uganda Government to grant consent to transfer of certain plots in Kampala township area.

It is necessary to explain how such decisions have been arrived at by the Local Government one after another. The Governors' Conference held early this year indirectly advocated the policy of segregation as regards the transfer of plots for residential purposes both in highlands and uplands. Therefore, though the non-segregation policy was, once for all, declared by His Majesty's Government as contained in the White Paper of July 1923, the Governors of all the East African territories have agreed to retain and carry out rigidly the policy of segregation that was at first enunciated by Lord Milner. The questions of franchise, land grants, etc., have, so far as the Indians in Crown Colonies and Protectorates are concerned, been once for all decided in a way detrimental to their respective vested interests and could not be reopened unless the Indian community were, with a renewed vigour, to take up the whole matter with the Imperial Government. Restricted immigration is still proposed and it lacks maturity only owing to lack of statistics of Indian immigrtion in East African territories.

AN ASSURANCE FROM WHITE HALL.

The only issue that was decided in favour of the Indians in East Africa was the policy of non-segregation in between European and Asiatics in residential areas. In regard to this the White Paper of July 1923 contains the following: "The next matter for consideration is that of segregation of the European and Non-European races. Following upon Prof. Simpson's report a policy of segregation was adopted in principle and it was proposed by Lord Milner to retain this policy both on sanitary and social grounds. So far as the commercial area is concerned, it has already been generally agreed that this should be discontinued. But in regard to the residential segregation, matters have been in suspense for some time and all sales of townships have been held up pending a final decision on the question of principle involved. It is now the view of the competent medical authorities that as a sanitation measure, segregation of Europeans and Asiatics is not absolutely essential for the preservation of the health of the community, the rigid enforcement of sanitary police and building regulations without any racial discrimination by the Colonial and Municipal authorities will suffice."

This White Paper was simultaneously published by the Uganda Government in 1923 in the form of a supplement to the Official Gazette. Subsequently the Uganda Government declared that very year the said policy of non-segregation in regard to townships though the medium of the Official Gazette by Notice No. 483 which reads.—"Whereas in certain leases granted by His Excellency the Governor of the Uganda Protectorate to Asiatics there is contained a covenant by the lessee that he will not permit or suffer any European to reside upon or occupy the demised premises and in certain leases granted to Europeans there is contained similar restrictive covenant against residence or occupation by Asiatics, notice is hereby given that His Excellency the Governor does not propose to insist on the observance of the said restrictive covenants and that as from the date of this publication hereof no lease shall contain such restrictive covenant."

A BROKEN PROMISE.

This was again reversed by the Local Government authorities last year through the medium of the Official Gazette by a Notice which runs: "Notice is hereby given that the announcement contained in the Government Gazette Notice No. 483 of 1923 published on the 29th September 1923 only applies to cases where the waiver or ommission of the restrictive covenants, would not interfere with any existing contact" Thereupon in October last a deputation of the representatives of the Indian community in Uganda waited upon His Excellency the Governor with a view to obtain some kind of redress. They fully discussed the question of segregation. The Governor was convinced and gave assurances to the members of the deputation and expressed his willingness to grant "consent to transfer" whereby the terms of the lease, the power to give such consent was vested in him.

On many an occasion the Indians have been blamed and taunted for raising doubts and suspicions in what the world calls the Britisher's integrity and honesty. Here it makes clear once again—though there have been so many cases of the breach of morality and honesty on the part of the Britisher in dealing with the black, brown or yellow race at large—that no sensible man in his teens would rely upon what a Britisher promises to do.

Here is the proof. To test whether reliance could be placed on the Governor's assurances to grant consent to transfer some of the residential plots in Kampala township area, some well-to-do Indians purchased some plots on the Nakasero Hill which forms a part of the Kampala township and applied to the Land Officer to obtain His Excellency's consent to transfer the said plots and remove the restrictive covenants from the leases. Now they have been given the following reply:—"I am directed to inform you that the effect of the policy of abandonment of racial segregation enunciated in the Memorandum presented to Parliament in 1923, upon the restrictive covenants on occupation contained in the leases and adjoining properties has received the consideration of the Law Officers of the Crown. In regard to the block of which the above plot (on Nakasero Hill) forms a part, it appears that the intention to permit only European occupation became, over a considerable period, so widely known that it might be considered tantamount to an implied undertaking, on the part of the Lessor, that the restriction on occupation would be maintained.

The Governor as lessor is, however, prepared to waive the covenant in each lease upon request provided the consent in writing of the remaining leases in the same block, for themselves and their assigns is obtained by the applicant. Any such applicant will in future be so informed."

AN UNJUST POLICY.

It is impossible to put down here all the circumstances that made the Uganda Government to come to such a decision and fall back upon their solemn pledges and assurances given to the Indian community. But one thing is certain. It is this. The inauguration of the East African Governors' Conference at Nairobi brought in the Governor of the Uganda Protectorate. He got there an opportunity of going through the deliberation and programmes of the Convention of Associations of Nairobi, which is led by Lord Delamere and his reform party. Moreover the Governors' Conference recommended to the Secretary of State for the Colonies to assent to breed the germs of segregation in important townships in Kenya and Uganda. Encouraged by this the Uganda Government has now refused flatly to grant consent to transfer the plots purchased by the Indians.

This means a great financial loss to the Indians who purchased the plots. It is necessary that something should be done in this matter. Time after time the Government of India has been appealed to on such matters and enormous sums of money have been wasted in sending Deputations to England to beseech redress but the result remains the same. In the circumstances it is absolutely necessary and of utmost importance to take up once again what has formed the "Indian Question in East Africa" immediately and to bring it to a final end. It is hoped that our leaders in India will take up this matter.

HOW TO IMPROVE AGRICULTURE.

GREATER CO-ORDINATION OF WORK NEEDED.

EVIDENCE BEFORE AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION.

COIMBATORE, Nov. 15.

The second witness for examination by the Royal Commission on Agriculture was Rao Sahib M. R. Ramaswami Sivan of the Agricultural College, Coimbatore.

CREATE AGRICULTURAL BIAS.

In the course of his written memoradum he stated that so far as the Madras Presidency was concerned, research work was fairly well organised, properly administered and sufficiently financed. But he suggested certain lines of improvement such as organised team work between different experts in the same province in order to attain greater co-ordination of workers on different subjects.

He also entered a strong plea for greater co-ordination of the work of similar experts of the different provinces, and for absolving research workers from too much administrative responsibilities. The witness was for the teaching of agriculture as an adjunct to arts and science courses in colleges in the presidency in order to create agricultural bias in the minds of students. He suggested as a remedy for the absence of facilities and resources for private farming, preferential assignment to agricultural students and other cultivable waste lands on favourable terms supplemented by the system of advances for initial outlay. Witness favoured the constitution of advisory boards in typical localities consisting of officials and non-officials and a system of organised annual visit to the agricultural college by the members of the Legislative Council on the invitation of the minister somewhat similar to the annual visit paid to the Bothamstead Experimenfal Station by the members of Parliament headed by the Cabinet Minister for Agriculture.

Witness thought that the present Board of Agriculture suggested by Dr. Blouston would be most unwieldy and would not do much useful business even of advisory characters. There was practically no allegiane of provinces to Pusa, nor did provinces get much benefit from the Central Government all these years even when agriculture was not a transferred subject.

WANTED PANCHAYATS & CREDIT SOCIETIES.

On the question of finance, witness wanted provision for short term credit to cultivators on the lines adopted by some manure firms to hill planters. For working this system, he wanted Panchayats and co-operative credit societies directly financed by a system of State aid to agriculture somewhat similar to the state aid to industries. Advances for long term credit could be managed only by special societies well financed and with proper safeguards of securities of immovable property. Rules which governed the system of taccavi were so rigid that cultivaors very often did not care to put themselves to so much trouble consistent with safety. It was worth while considering whether the rules could be made less vigorous.,

HOW TO IMPROVE.

Witness advocated compulsory primary education in towns and villages and considered that general inertia and disinclination to take trouble, absentee landlordism want of funds and want of facilities of cattle and labour were some of the reasons why owners of agricultural lands did not adopt methods of improvement.—A. P.

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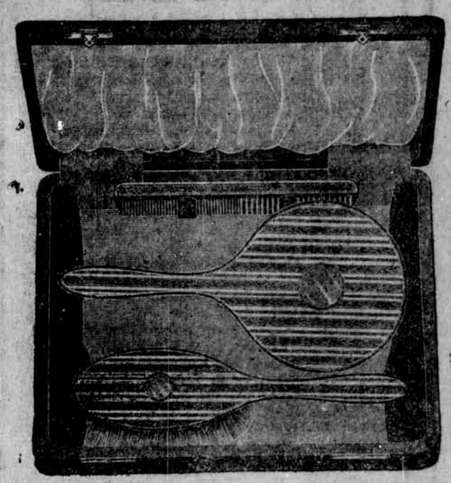

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